Five injured in Tehran bomb

NICOSIA (AP) — Five persons were injured Saturday when a car bomb exploded in a street in the southeastern part of Tehran, the Iranian capital, IRNA, the official Iranian news agency, reported. The agency, monitored here, said several persons were arrested in connection with the explosion, which occurred at 13:25 local time (1005 GMT). IRNA gave no further details. It said despite the fact that the explosion occurred during the afternoon siesta, crowds gathered in nearby streets and chanted slogans against the United States, Iraq and the Iranian underground group Mujahedeen-e-Khalq. The explosion was the latest in a series of bombings in the Iranian capital since last spring. Last May 12, a car bomb killed 12 people, wounded 40 more in Tehran. A month earlier, President Ali Khamenei escaped an assassination attempt by an explosive charge during Friday prayers at Tehran University.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

صحيفة عربية سياسية يومية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

Lebanon may not attend summit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Lebanon has indicated its decision to boycott an extraordinary Arab summit, planned to be held in the first half of July, to discuss the Palestinian problem in general and the situation in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut in particular. The Lebanese decision, based on the contention that the month-long assaults by Lebanese militiamen on the Palestinian camps in Beirut are "internal Lebanese affair", was relayed to Arab foreign ministers by Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, according to a Tunis-datelined dispatch by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

(Continued on page 3)

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U.N. chief begins visit to Japan

TOKYO (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived Saturday for a four-day visit to Japan and talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. The talks, scheduled for Tuesday, are expected to include the Gulf war and administrative and financial problems of the U.N. and its related agencies, government sources said.

New floods threaten Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — Troops have been called out in eastern and northern Bangladesh to rescue about 100,000 people marooned by monsoon floods, officials said Saturday. They said more than 16,000 people had been moved to relief camps in the eastern districts of Moulvibazar, Habiganj, Sylhet, Brahmanbaria and Comilla and Rangpur in the north. But a police officer at Moulvibazar told Reuters by telephone that the camps were not big enough to shelter thousands of people seeking sanctuary each day.

Assad leaves Moscow after talks

MOSCOW (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad left the Soviet Union on Saturday after a four-day working visit here that included a meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The official news agency TASS said Mr. Assad was in Moscow at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee for official meetings and "a brief rest." Other members of the Syrian delegation left Friday.

Nepal's king vows to find bombers

KATHMANDU (R) — King Birendra of Nepal Saturday vowed to track down those responsible for bomb blasts which killed seven people in the Himalayan state. The 39-year-old ruler said he was shocked at the explosions, which damaged outer walls of his palace in the capital on Thursday (See page 8). "My government is making every effort to track down the culprits who must be condemned by all those who love peace," the king said in a statement issued in response to a message of sympathy from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Moscow condemns S.African raid

MOSCOW (R) — Moscow Saturday condemned a South African military raid on the capital of neighbouring Botswana a week ago in which 12 people were killed. The official Soviet news agency TASS said the attack was the latest in a series of crimes by the South African military aimed at intimidating African peoples and suppressing their legitimate aspirations for freedom, independence and social progress. TASS said without support from Washington, Pretoria could not carry out its policies and the United States was contributing to South Africa's "growing aggressiveness" (U.N. condemns S.Africa, page 8).

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King to attend planned special Arab summit

Hussein, Arafat and other Arab leaders receive Moroccan invitations

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received an invitation from King Hassan II of Morocco to attend an extraordinary Arab summit and agreed to participate personally in the conference, which is expected to be held in the first half of July.

The invitation was delivered to King Hussein by a special Moroccan envoy, Parliament Speaker Ahmad Osman who arrived in Amman Friday, in a meeting attended by senior Jordanian officials, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. Mr. Osman, one of six special Moroccan envoys currently visiting Arab capitals with invitations to the proposed summit, met Yasser Arafat Friday night and delivered a similar invitation to the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). It is expected that Mr. Arafat will also attend the summit.

Reports from various Arab capitals said Saturday that most Arab leaders welcomed the Moroccan proposal for the extraordinary Arab summit, the sole focus of which will be the Palestinian problem and the situation in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

Mr. Osman earlier told Petra that the proposed summit could be held in the first half of July while the Qatari News Agency (QNA) said that King Hassan has proposed July 12 as date for the conference, which he will host. The summit was called for by the PLO and Morocco during an extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council earlier this month in Tunis.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali delivered King Hassan's message to Saudi Arabia's King Fahd on Saturday while the Moroccan king's special adviser Ahmad Ibn Soda met North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh in Sana and Islamic Cultural Organisation Director General Abdul Hadi Boutaleb was received by United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan.

Another Moroccan envoy, Ahmad Jderah, held talks with Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi in Tunis and later delivered King Hassan's invitation to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, Petra reported from Tunis. The invitation was received by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali on behalf of Mr. Bourguiba.

Mr. Osman also told Petra that most of the 21 members of the Arab League have agreed to attend the meeting, the sole focus of which will be the Palestinian problem and the situation in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. Other pan-Arab issues will be tackled at the next regular Arab summit, as and when held, in Saudi Arabia.

Both the PLO and Morocco had called for the extraordinary summit to discuss the situation in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut which have been the target of sustained attacks by Lebanese militiamen and units of the army until last Tuesday. More than 650 people were killed and over 3,000 injured in the fighting, which erupted after the Shi'ite Amal militia, supported by soldiers of the army's Sixth Brigade, sought to take over the camps since May 19 and Palestinian fighters defended the camps.

Mr. Arafat has also accused the Syrian-backed Amal of carrying out massacres of Palestinians in the Sabra camp, which fell to the attackers earlier this month.

Heavy fighting subsided around the camps last Tuesday following an agreement reached in Damascus between Amal and the Palestinian "national salvation front" and reports said Saturday Lebanese police were poised to take custody of "heavy weapons" from the Palestinian fighters in the camps.

The main opponent of the proposed summit is Syria, whose differences with the PLO leadership and Iraq are the main obstacles to the convening of the regular summit, which was due to be held in

(Continued on page 3)



His Majesty King Hussein Saturday receives Moroccan Parliament Speaker Ahmad Osman who delivered him an invitation from King Hassan II of Morocco to attend an extraordinary Arab summit (Petra photo)

Berri warns U.S. against 'military action' in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri charged Saturday that the United States is planning a "military operation" in Lebanon and warned that this could endanger the lives of 40 American hijack hostages held by his men.

Mr. Berri delivered his warning, the sternest he has made since the hijack drama began nine days ago, after four to six warplanes reported to be U.S. navy F-14 Tomcat fighters crisscrossed the dawn sky above Beirut in what was believed to be a reconnaissance mission.

"The United States is preparing for a military operation," said Mr. Berri, who has been negotiating on behalf of militants who hijacked a Trans World Airways (TWA) Boeing 727 nine days ago on a flight from Athens to Rome.

"It is certain that the air activity and the flexing of muscles will inflict serious harm on the innocent hostages," Mr. Berri said.

"We have information about the arrival of some U.S. officers in east Beirut for the military preparations," he declared.

There have been unconfirmed reports that some U.S. military personnel have been flown from Cyprus to the mostly Christian east Beirut in recent days.

At a news conference at Beirut airport Thursday night, five of the hostages produced for newsmen appealed to President Ronald Reagan "at all costs" not to launch a rescue mission or any kind of military operation in Lebanon.

Mr. Berri warned earlier that he will "wash my hands" of the negotiations and hand back the hostages to the hijackers if no agreement was reached soon for trading the Americans for 766 Lebanese prisoners, most of them Shi'ites, held in Israel's Atlit prison (See page 2).

"Whatever the target, we are ready. Above all, we will give up the mediation if they embark on a military action, in addition to our right of self-defence," Mr. Berri said Saturday.

The United States has massed a powerful fleet carrying U.S. Marines and commandos, and including an aircraft carrier, in the Eastern Mediterranean since the TWA plane was hijacked on June 14.

However, President Reagan has pledged to show restraint in the crisis.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio said the carrier-based Tomcats flew reconnaissance missions over Beirut and the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

"The sources said an American aircraft carrier approached Lebanese territorial waters. Squadrons of American planes imposed an exclusion zone in an eight-kilometre area around the carrier against other planes," the radio added.

Asked to comment, Lebanese military sources told Reuter they had reports of unidentified aircraft flying over Beirut during the night, but could give no further details.

In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman at first refused to comment, but said hours later: "We are denying that U.S. F-14 fighter planes flew over Beirut and into the Bekaa Valley. I can't comment beyond those words right there."

Earlier, the Pentagon said: "We are not commenting on any operational movements, any ship movements, any personnel movements or any movements of any kind."

As Amal leader Mr. Berri, accused the United States of preparing military action, the Amal organisation's politburo chief, Colonel Akef Haidar, told reporters the hijackers were moving them from place to place.

"Believe me, today they (the hijackers) changed their places," Col. Haidar said.

"They are clever enough not to be detected or let others know where they (the hostages) are....," he said.

"Maybe later on they will be

(Continued on page 3)

Former world leaders support Reagan's efforts; Pravda says U.S. planning to invade Lebanon, page 2

Joint delegation to visit Europe this week

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A four-member joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is expected to visit France and Italy this week to brief French and Italian leaders on the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and seek support for an international conference as called for in the agreement, a PLO spokesman said Saturday.

The spokesman told Reuters that the joint team, which will include Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri on the Jordanian side and PLO Executive Committee member Jaweed Al Ghoussain and Fateh Central Committee member Khaled Al Hassan, will leave for France on Wednesday. Following their talks in Paris the team will also visit Italy, the current chairman of the European Community.

A joint team will also visit Britain soon, another PLO spokesman told the Jordan Times. The team will include PLO Executive Committee members Mohammad Milhem and Bishop Elia Khoury. It was not known when the team will visit Britain.

The joint teams' visits are part of Jordanian-Palestinian efforts to secure support the called-for international conference on the Middle East under U.N.-auspices with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

A joint team headed by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat visited Peking last month and won strong Chinese backing for the proposed conference. France and Italy have expressed their willingness to receive the joint delegation. Although Britain has not publicly announced its willingness to receive such a delegation, it is expected that the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, with whom His Majesty King Hussein held talks earlier this month, is expected to do so.

Iranians lost 200 dead in new attack, Iraq says

BAHRAIN (R) — Iraq said Saturday that 200 Iranians were killed when Iraqi troops threw back an Iranian attack on the southern front of the Gulf war.

The Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency quoted an Iraqi spokesman in Baghdad as saying ambulances were seen evacuating Iranian casualties from the battlefield.

The Iranian news agency IRNA, received in London, made no mention of a new offensive Saturday, but said Iranian bombardment of Iraqi positions on the Arvand River (the Shatt Al Arab) on the southern front killed or wounded 20 Iraqis.

Meanwhile, a high-level Iranian delegation visiting Libya met Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi for the second time in two days, IRNA reported from the Libyan capital, Tripoli.

The Iranians arrived in Libya on Thursday and include Speaker of Parliament Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and Revolutionary Guards Minister Mohsen Rafiq-Dost.

"I am visiting your country in response to the invitation extended and hope it will lead to the good of Muslims," the Libyan news agency JANA quoted Mr. Rafsanjani as saying.

IRNA said the delegation's talks with Col. Qadhafi, his deputy Abdul Salam Jalloud and Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Abdul Salam Al Tureiki were "warm and friendly."

In Friday's meeting, IRNA said Mr. Rafsanjani told Col. Qadhafi that Tehran would pursue the nearly five-year-old Gulf war until the Iraqi government was overthrown.

Col. Qadhafi replied that "his country was alongside the Islamic republic in its fight," IRNA said.

Western diplomats say Libya has supplied Iran with more than a dozen big Soviet-made ground-to-ground missiles that Iran has fired at Iraq since March.

Amal begins lifting 34-day-old siege

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese militiamen and units of the army's Sixth Brigade Saturday began lifting a 34-day-old siege of Palestinian refugee camps and security forces were poised to enter the camps and disarm camps' defenders of their heavy weapons under a Syrian-sponsored ceasefire agreement reached earlier this week.

In the refugee camp of Bourj Al Barajneh in South Beirut, the truce held for the fourth day.

Bulldozers were brought in to flatten sandbagged positions around the camp's entrances after a field meeting was held between Shi'ite Muslim Amal and Palestinian representatives under the supervision of two Syrian observers.

The radios said three truckloads of food supplies were moved into the camp.

Police said five wounded Palestinians were evacuated from the nearby Shatila refugee camp, and Lebanese police prepared to take over security in the battered shantytowns.

Police said the security force, called for under the Syrian-sponsored agreement, would not move in before the Amal, Palestinian and Syrian representatives agreed.

A joint committee, which includes two Syrian intelligence officers, representatives of the Amal militia, Lebanese Druze and leftist forces and the pro-Syrian "salvation front", was set up under the peace accord signed in Damascus on Monday.

Police would also take down barricades, supervise the withdrawal of armedmen from trouble spots and "remove all armed manifestations in and around the camps", the committee's spokesman, Akram Shehayeb, told Beirut Radio.

More than 625 people have been killed in the fighting, which erupted on May 19 when Amal forces saying they wanted to thwart any revival of Palestinian power ringed Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps.

Palestinian "national salvation front" representative Abu Ali Mehdi said weapons would leave Beirut and be "transferred to the confrontation lines with the enemy". He did not elaborate.

Shuttle retrieves satellite seeking 'black hole' data

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — The space shuttle Discovery stretched out its long robot arm Saturday and pulled in a science satellite that had been scanning the Milky Way for clues about a star-gobbling "black hole".

The retrieval capped a complex series of manoeuvres that brought the 100-tonne shuttle within 15 metres of the Spartan probe.

"Go for it," ground controller Mike Muallane said as Discovery, travelling at 28,000 kph, neared its target with the triple-jointed arm extended.

Moments later, there was word of success.

"We've got Spartan on the hook," Commander Daniel Brandenstein radioed the ground crew in Houston. "It sure was fun."

After plucking the one-tonne satellite from orbit over the Pacific Ocean, astronauts stowed it away in the shuttle's cargo bay for the return trip to earth.

The astronauts had released the science satellite two days ago, leaving it to train its powerful X-ray telescope on an area of intense radiation 30,000 light years away.

Scientists have long suspected the source of the radiation to be an invisible black hole of densely packed matter, devouring stars, planets and cosmic dust and gas at an incredible rate.

After Discovery's return to Earth on Monday, U.S. navy scientists will dismantle the experiment package and analyse the data brought back by the $3.5 million Spartan probe.

They hope to find conclusive evidence of a black hole believed to be lurking at the centre of the Milky Way, a galaxy of 400 billion stars which includes our solar system.

Iranians detain Kuwaiti freighter

KUWAIT (AP) — A Kuwaiti-registered freighter has been seized by Iranian navy units in the Gulf of Oman off the Strait of Hormuz and taken to an unknown port in the region, United Arab Shipping Company (UASC) sources here reported Saturday.

They said that the 23,800-ton Al Muharraq was intercepted, boarded and seized by Iranian navy troops at 11:10 p.m. (2030 GMT) Thursday, shortly before it entered the strait.

It was carrying a load of general cargo from Europe when it was seized by the Iranians in the Gulf at a point 26 degrees north and 56.50 degrees east, the same sources said.

"Iranian navy personnel boarded the ship and later took it to an Iranian port," said one official of the company, who refused to be identified. "Our radio contact with Al Muharraq has been interrupted. The vessel is still in Iranian hands at this moment" 48 hours after the seizure.

The official said the ship was manned by 13 British and Arab officers along with 22 sailors from Bangladesh.

The UASC is jointly owned by Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar.

The incident was reminiscent of similar Iranian action against two other ships in the Gulf waters last month. Both ships were searched and released by the Iranians after a brief detention.

U.S. and Israel share identical views on hostage crisis—Shamir

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Saturday Israel and the United States still opposed giving in to hijackers' demands for the release of Lebanese prisoners in Israel to solve the American hostage crisis.

"What we have heard up to now from the United States definitely matches our own position and views," Mr. Shamir told state radio eight days after Trans World Airways (TWA) airliner was commandeered by Lebanese hijackers. Forty U.S. hostages are still being held.

Mr. Shamir's comments followed reports in the Israeli press that Washington was increasing pressure on Israel to agree to a deal for the release of the 570 Shi'ites held at Atlit prison (See page 2) in exchange for the American hostages in Beirut.

Mr. Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud bloc, said Friday Israel would continue to release the Lebanese prisoners according to the level of resistance activity in South Lebanon. He said Israel opposed freeing them under pressure.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has said Israel would consider releasing the detainees, brought here from South Lebanon in April, if it was asked to do so by the United States.

So far, Israeli officials say, there has been no such request from the Reagan administration.

Israel is also seeking to repair ties with the United States that have frayed during the nine-day-old hostage crisis.

In a bid to ease the tension, the Israeli embassy in Washington said Prime Minister Shimon Peres telephoned Secretary of State George Shultz Friday.

Mr. Peres expressed "complete support for America's position concerning the hijack," an Israeli spokesman said.

In his call to Mr. Shultz, Mr. Peres voiced "Israel's deep appreciation for the U.S. strong stance" of refusing to bargain with the hijackers, and Mr. Shultz in turn expressed appreciation for Mr. Peres' comments, an embassy spokesman said.

President Ronald Reagan, who is projecting a business-as-usual image during the crisis as opposed to President Jimmy Carter's public withdrawal during the 1979-81 Iranian hostage saga, travelled to Dallas Friday to address a gathering of businessmen.

The script of his speech was about tax reform — but his mind was clearly on the hostages. He drew cheers by declaring: "We will continue to act with appropriate restraint, but let no one doubt our resolve."

"Those who commit such crimes should be aware of the truth of President Theodore Roosevelt's observation — the American people are slow to wrath, but once their wrath is kindled it burns like a consuming flame," he said.

In his telephone conversation with Mr. Peres, Mr. Shultz also assured Israel that the administration will make no concessions to the hijackers or ask others to yield to their demands.

Mr. Shultz told Mr. Peres that "our position remains firm," spokesman Bernard Kalb said.

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Former world leaders support Reagan's efforts to solve hostage crisis

Carter urges Americans to rally behind president

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Ex-President Jimmy Carter urged Americans Friday to "give President Reagan our full support and encouragement" in handling the hostage crisis in Beirut and a group of former world leaders solidly backed the president's efforts to end the crisis and said tougher measures were needed to stem the recurrence of such extremist actions.

Breaking a self-imposed silence over the Beirut crisis, Mr. Carter said in a statement issued from his Atlanta office: "Rosalynn and I pray that all those being held hostage will soon be free and reunited with their families. I know from personal experience how difficult it is to deal with the kidnapping and prolonged holding of innocent Americans."

Mr. Carter earlier had refused to comment on the hijacking of Trans World Airways (TWA) Flight 847 last Friday. Forty Americans from the jet are being held hostage in Lebanon by hijackers who took command of the plane after it left Athens, Greece.

Mr. Carter referred to the Iranian hostage crisis, which ended in 1981 on the day Mr. Carter left office and Mr. Reagan was inaugurated. More than 50 Americans were held by fanatics at the U.S. embassy in Tehran for 444 days.

"Under such circumstances, our leaders have a dual responsibility: to guard the honour and the interests of our nation and to protect the lives and safety of the hostages while doing our utmost to secure their early release," Mr. Carter said in his statement.

"With patience and sound judgment, these two obligations need not be in conflict," he said.

In Beaver Creek, Colorado, a group of former world leaders Friday solidly backed President Reagan's efforts to end the Beirut crisis and said tougher measures were needed to deal with "international terrorism."

Convening the fourth annual "World Forum", former leaders of the United States, Britain, West Germany and Australia were careful not to criticise the White House's handling of the hijack last Friday and the subsequent holding of the American hostages.

"I fully support the administration and President Reagan in his efforts to resolve the problem," said former U.S. President Gerald Ford, host for this three-day meeting.

Former British Prime Minister James Callaghan, former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser also lent their support to Mr. Reagan's efforts and said the administration should not cave in to the demands of the hijackers and their sympathisers.

Former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was not present at the opening news conference, but told Reuters later he wanted the group to adopt a unified statement on the hostage issue.

"Without reference to this particular situation, hijackers should be punished," Mr. Callaghan said. "They are anarchic, they are barbaric. They are offending against the rule of the international community."

"Never give in to blackmail," added Mr. Schmidt. "It would be self-defeating to give in because it acts as an invitation (for future terrorist acts)."

Mr. Fraser chastised Greece, where TWA flight 847 was hijacked on its way from Athens to Rome, for conceding to pressure from the hijackers.

"I find quite offensive what Greece has done in handing back one of the terrorists for the release of its own citizens," he said.

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who was invited to attend this year's session, advocated tougher enforcement of security measures at international airports to detect weapons so that hijackers would be stopped before they could do any harm.

All the leaders said Mr. Reagan should not be judged too harshly until all the facts about the hijacking come to light.

A New York-based journalists' group called on President Reagan Friday to seek the freedom of 12 Westerners held in Beirut as well as the American hijack hostages.

Among the 12 are three journalists: Terry Anderson, an American correspondent for the Associated Press, Briton Alec Collett, who was working for a U.N. agency, and Frenchman Jean-Paul Kaufmann.

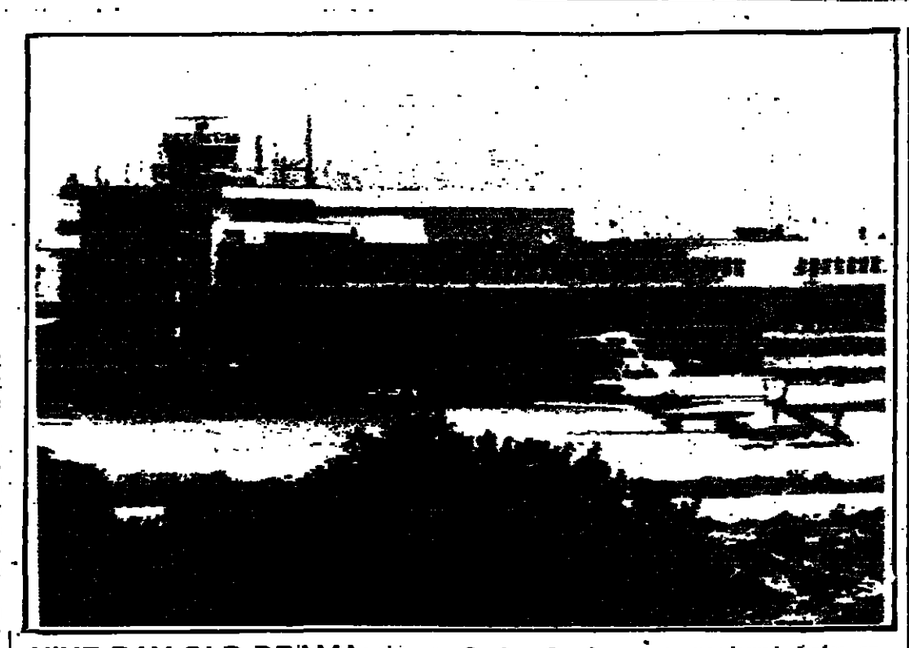
The Committee to Protect Journalists also sent an appeal to Lebanese Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri.

Britons are only narrowly in favour of U.S. President Reagan's refusal to deal with the hijackers, an opinion poll indicated Friday.

Of 1,000 people contacted by telephone by the Burke Research Services Group this week, 36 per cent believed the hijackers' demands should never be met, even if it meant putting the hostages' lives at risk.

Most men interviewed sided with the U.S. president in refusing to make concessions — 42 per cent versus 30 per cent who thought the hostages should come first — according to the survey company. Women were the other way around, 34 per cent saying the hostages' safety was most important and 31 per cent rejecting concessions.

On Friday, Mr. Reagan met for 20 minutes with members of the families of three of the hostages being held in Beirut.



NINE-DAY-OLD DRAMA: The hijacked Boeing 727 of Trans World Airlines (TWA) parked at the tarmac of Beirut airport since last Sunday after it was commandeered during an Athens-Rome flight on Friday (AP wirephoto)

Israelis continue to seize Arab lands

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities have decided to confiscate 1,200 dunums of the land of Jussein village in the district of the occupied city of Nablus, according to news received here from the West Bank.

The authorities have informed the Arab owners of the land of their decision, the reports said.

Meanwhile, the Committee for Land Defence, formed by the Arab Lawyers Union, has submitted a protest against the confiscation of 1,000 dunums of Arab land belonging to the inhabitants of Tafouh in the Hebron region.

In another similar move, Israeli bulldozers started levelling the ground at a land belonging to Yata residents, also in the Hebron region.

The Israeli authorities have also imposed a number of new regulations governing construction in and around Jerusalem.

U.S. plans to invade Lebanon, Pravda says

MOSCOW (R) — The Communist Party daily Pravda said Saturday the United States was threatening to invade Lebanon in response to the hijacking of an American airliner.

Referring to U.S. moves in bringing warships into the Mediterranean and reports that crack commando units were also being assembled in the region, the Pravda commentary said:

"The fact remains that on any pretext Washington amasses a show of strength in the Middle East, brandishes weapons ... Lebanon has indeed turned out to be under the threat of a new American invasion."

Lebanese men hijacked a Trans World Airlines (TWA) Boeing 727 eight days ago on an Athens-Rome flight and the plane is now standing at Beirut airport. Forty passengers are being held hostage in the city.

Comparing the current action in the Middle East with the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada two years ago, Pravda said: "If the Pentagon is hoping for an easy "walk" into Lebanon, then it is seriously mistaken. It should not underestimate the force of the anger of patriots in connection with the USA's anti-Lebanese policies."

World pilots urge Greece to tighten airport security

LONDON (R) — IFALPA, the world airline pilots' organisation, Saturday urged Greece to improve security at Athens airport, joining a chorus of criticism following the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines (TWA) plane to Beirut.

The International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations said in a telex message to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou it was "seriously concerned about the security deficiencies at Athens airport."

"Until such time as the security facilities at Athens may be considered adequate, IFALPA urges that airlines be permitted to provide their own secondary security screening," the group said.

It asked the Greek leader to "set up a special investigative committee to involve the representatives of all interested parties, including airline pilots."

The AP adds from Moscow: The official Soviet news agency TASS said Friday that the United States government has launched a campaign to defame Greece because of the TWA hijack.

The TASS charge came in a report that the U.S. administration had sent a bill to Congress which would give the executive branch of government right to halt air services to countries.

TASS said the bill was aimed at halting air services to any country "that displeases Washington in any way," then added: "It is believed here (Washington) that the draft is spearheaded specifically against Greece which has become in the recent days the target of a defamatory campaign sanctioned by the White House and the State Department.

"The pretext for the campaign was an incident with the hijacking of a U.S. plane that was making a flight from Athens to Rome. Groundlessly accusing the Greek authorities of not providing sufficient security at the Athens airport, Washington has "recommended" to U.S. airlines to cancel flights to Athens," said TASS.

TASS reported that TWA, declined to stop flights to Athens and challenged assertions that security was lax there.

Explosions rock SLA-held villages

BEIRUT (R) — A series of explosions rocked two border villages in South Lebanon Saturday and militiamen of the pro-Israeli "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) came under resistance attack, security sources in the south said.

Heavy shooting erupted after a dozen explosions were heard before dawn in the SLA-controlled township of Hasbaya in the eastern sector of Israel's self styled "security zone", the sources said.

SLA tanks and five ambulances later drove to Hasbaya from the militia's main base in Marjayoun. It was not clear what had caused the explosions.

The sources also reported heavy firing after about 40 blasts in Aishiyeh, where six or seven houses were set on fire.

Resistance men attacked an SLA position in Qantara, 16 kilometres southeast of Marjayoun, at dawn. There was no immediate word on casualties.

Some 2,000 people have fled the villages of Yater and Kafra, fearing more mortar and machine gun attacks from SLA positions nearby, a U.N. peacekeeping force spokesman said Saturday.

On Thursday two people were killed and four wounded by SLA shelling in Yater, which is in an area overlapping Israel's "security zone" and U.N.-controlled territory.

Timur Goksel, spokesman for the U.N. Interim Force In Lebanon (UNIFIL), said UNIFIL had supplied food and blankets to villagers who fled to Qana, eight kilometres north.

"They left with nothing, just drove away in their cars," Goksel said, adding that UNIFIL had told the Lebanese government, the U.N. Childrens Fund (UNICEF) and other relief agencies that the refugees needed assistance.

Israel, which trains, arms and pays the SLA, left hundreds of military "advisers" to help the mainly Christian force patrol a border strip after its troops completed their formal withdrawal on June 10.

500 of Atlit prisoners said to be Lebanese Shi'ites

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli officials have revealed that only about 500 of the prisoners held in northern Israel are Lebanese Shi'ite Muslims.

The release of the Shi'ites is being demanded by hijackers holding American hostages in Beirut.

Israel holds 766 prisoners in the coastal city of Atlit, according to the International Red Cross. Of that total, about 500 are Shi'ites, while the rest are Palestinians, Sunni Muslims, Christians and Druze, said an Israeli government official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The official said Israel has released from Atlit about 500 prisoners so far, primarily those who were suspected of minor roles in planning resistance attacks against Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon. During their releases, many of the freed prisoners have chanted anti-Israeli slogans.

Many of those left in Israel, the official said, "were involved in carrying out terrorist actions against the Israeli army and the (Israeli-backed) South Lebanon Army (SLA)".

An exact breakdown of the number of prisoners at Atlit is not available, officials said. Military sources said the army did not want the figures published.

The prisoners were transferred from Lebanon to Israel on April 2 under controversial circumstances, with both the U.S. State Department and the Red Cross protesting the move on the basis that it violated Geneva Conventions concerning prisoners of war.

The government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, however, contended that since Israel was not in a "declared state of war" with Lebanon, the detainees were not prisoners of war and the Geneva Conventions did not apply.

"The prisoners were transferred from Ansar, South Lebanon, to Israel on April 2, a day before Israel dismantled its prison camp in Ansar as part of a withdrawal from the country it invaded on June 6, 1982.

Most of the prisoners were arrested during Israel's "iron fist" campaign staged during February and March and aimed at stamping out resistance attacks against Israeli troops in South Lebanon.

Israel initially brought 1,167 detainees to Atlit, about 14 kilometres south of Haifa, when it dismantled its detention camp in Ansar. Since then, it has freed about 500 prisoners in four separate releases, all supervised by the Red Cross.

Israeli officials said on June 10 that the army had completed its withdrawal from Lebanon, but military sources who declined to be identified further acknowledged that as many as 100 troops remain in South Lebanon, primarily as "advisers" to the SLA.

The hijackers' demand that Israel free more prisoners in return for 40 American hostages held in Beirut sparked friction between Israel and the U.S..

Israel has said it plans to release the Lebanese, though not as part of an exchange without a specific request from President Reagan. The White House position is that to ask would be to bend to "terrorism."

On Wednesday, Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin accused Washington of playing games by not directly asking Israel to free the prisoners if so desired.

At the United Nations on Friday, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said the American hostage issue should be dealt with separately from that of the Lebanese held by Israel.

New U.S. envoy emphasises Iraqi role in Mideast

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Iraq is making an effort to improve diplomatic ties with the United States and neighbouring Arab states, according to the nominee for U.S. ambassador to Baghdad.

"Iraq is an important actor in the Middle East region and it has come to feel that it would be in its interest to improve diplomatic ties with the United States," said David George Newton, charge d'affaires of the American embassy in Baghdad.

Mr. Newton, nominated by President Reagan as U.S. ambassador to Iraq, was one of three nominees for ambassadorships to Middle East countries who were approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Friday.

Mr. Newton also reported that Iraq appreciates the efforts the United States has made in the United Nations and through other diplomatic channels to end the Iran-Iraq war. "We are neutral in that war. We are not sending weapons to either side, but we are trying to keep weapons from reaching Iran because they refuse to negotiate an end to the war," Mr. Newton said. When asked about Iraq's nuclear capability, Mr. Newton responded that the country "has a peaceful nuclear programme under safeguards." He assured the committee that any capability for nuclear weapons was years away.

Also testifying at the hearing was Thomas A. Nassif, deputy assistant secretary of the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

Mr. Nassif, who was nominated by President Reagan to be U.S. ambassador to Morocco, recalled the important and longstanding ties between the United States and Morocco. He also cited the high level of economic and military cooperation between the two nations.

When the senators criticised the recently formed alliance between Morocco and Libya, Mr. Nassif replied: "We are certain that agreement will in no way affect Morocco's relationship with the United States so long as Morocco does not allow Libya to influence foreign policy matters with us."

L. Craig Johnston, nominated to become ambassador to Algeria, reported that Algeria is making an enormous effort to introduce new technology and agricultural techniques which would benefit the small farmer.

When asked about the conflict with Morocco in the Western Sahara, both Mr. Nasiff and Mr. Johnston told the committee that two nations trusted the United States to helping forge a diplomatic solution to bring before the United Nations.

The committee asked Mr. Johnston about Arab states which act as staging areas for "terrorist" activities. "We deplore any training of terrorism from any country," he replied.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:20 Cartoons
17:40 Children's Programmes
18:25 Give Me A Break
18:50 Programme Review
19:00 Arabic Series
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:40 Tomorrow's Programmes
22:00 News Programme
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Religious Programme

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French varieties
19:00 News in French
19:15 Varieties Contd.
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Allo Allo
21:10 History of Television
22:00 News in English
22:20 Finder of lost Love

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session Contd.
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session Contd.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:15 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Contd.
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show Contd.
23:00 News Summary
23:57 News Headline
24:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Wimbledon Preview 07:45 Financial Review 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours; News Summary 08:30 A Land of Song 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Jazz for the Asking 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours; News Summary 10:30 Hunger 10:50 Hunger 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasure's Yours 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 Sports Review 12:45 Tomorrow's Child 13:00 News Summary; Short Story 13:15 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:09 News About Britain 14:15 From Our Own Correspondent 15:00 News Summary; The Deceivers 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Pictures 16:45 The Tony Myatt Request Show 17:00 News Summary 17:30 The Killing Season 18:00 Radio Newsreel 18:15 Concert Hall 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 The Celts: First Europeans 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 World News 20:09 Reflections 20:15 Meridian 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Patrick Martin's Music Box 22:00 News Summary; Recording of the Week 22:15 The Ghostly Tales of Henry James 23:00 World News 23:09 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sunday Half-Hour 24:00 News Summary; Short Story 00:15 The Pleasure's Yours 01:00 World News 01:09 The Poem Itself 01:25 Book Choice 01:30 Financial News 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News; Commentary 02:15 Letter from America 02:30 The Celts: First Europeans

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260, KHz 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 15210

06:00 News 06:10 VOA Morning 06:30 News Summary/ VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 VOA Morning 07:30 News Summary/ VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Focus 08:30 News Summary/ VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 VOA Morning 09:30 News Summary/ VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 New Horizons and New Products 10:30 Music USA 19:00 News 18:10 International Viewpoints 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Critic's Choice 20:30 Issues in the News 21:00 News 21:10 Focus 21:30 Special English News and Features 22:00 News 22:10 Sunday Report 22:30 Music USA Standards 23:00 News and Editorial 23:15 Concert Hall 24:00 News 00:10 New Horizons and New Products 00:30 Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS

* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661026/7
American Centre 644371
American Centre Library 641520
British Council 636147/8
French Cultural Centre 637009
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181/6
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library ... 637111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Ammon Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 981410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh. 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 625383.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.
Evangelical Luthern Church, Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel: 811295.

PRAYER TIMES

03:48 Fajr
05:30 (Sunrise) Duha
12:38 Dhuhr
16:18 'Asr
19:47 Maghreb
21:29 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 5320055, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

10:15 Aqaba (RJ)
10:20 Berlin, Larnaca (IF)
10:30 Kuwait (RJ)
10:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:40 Cairo (RJ)
10:40 Jeddah (RJ)
10:50 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:45 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
13:15 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
14:05 Cairo (MS)
14:35 Kuwait (KU)
15:30 Tripoli, Larnaca (LN)
17:00 Beirut (MEA)
17:15 Baghdad (IA)
18:15 Aqaba (RJ)
18:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:30 Kuwait (RJ)
18:30 Cairo RJ)
18:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
18:40 Athens (RJ)
18:50 Paris, Rome (RJ)
19:00 Rome (RJ)
19:00 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
19:20 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)
20:55 London (BA)
01:25 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:20 Frankfurt (LH)
08:00 Aqaba (RJ)
09:00 Damascus, Paris (AF)
10:20 Damascus, Rome (AZ)
11:20 Larnaca, Berlin (IF)
12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:05 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:30 Athens (RJ)
13:15 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
13:30 Kuwait (KU)
14:15 Doha, Abu Dhabi (GF)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:50 Cairo (MS)
15:35 Kuwait (KU)
16:00 Aqaba (RJ)
16:30 Larnaca, Tripoli (LN)
18:30 Baghdad (IA)
20:00 Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)
20:30 Kuwait (RJ)
21:00 Singapore (RJ)
21:00 Cairo (RJ)
21:10 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
21:10 Baghdad (RJ)
21:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
21:55 Baghdad, London (BA)
22:00 Bangkok (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Jilfar
— Rakhov
— Titan
— Kompozitor Glinka

Amin Kawar and Sons Company, Tel: 622324-9 at your service.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be rather hot, but a gradual decrease in temperature is expected in the afternoon. Winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate winds and calm sea.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman 20/34
Aqaba 25/41
Deserts 21/32
Jordan Valley 22/39

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 36, Aqaba 43. Humidity readings: Amman 15 per cent, Aqaba 12 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

	Saturday rate	
	Local selling rates in fils	
Dutch guilder	115.6/	116.5
Egyptian guinea	284.6/	288
French franc	42.7/	43
Iraqi dinar	386.6/	392.6
Japanese yen (for 100)	160.3/	161.6
Kuwaiti dinar	1316.6/	1321.6
Lebanese lira	35.6/	36.5
Omani riyal	1152.6/	1160
Qatari riyal	109.1/	110.2
Saudi riyal	109.1/	110
Swedish crown	44.7/	45.1
Swiss franc	155.4/	156.6
Syrian lira	35.6/	36.5
UAE dirham	108.6/	109.2
U.K. sterling pound	512.1/	516.2
U.S. dollar	398.5/	401
W. German mark	130.2/	131.2

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate 891228
Amman civil defence 198, 199
Civil Defence Irbid .. 271293, 273131
Civil Defence Quweismeh 770733
Ambulance 193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade ... 198
First aid 630341
Blood bank 778303
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 622090-3
Police rescue ... 192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters 639141
Traffic police 896390/1
Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881
Municipal water complaints 771125/8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53330/60

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ... 813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amm . 644281/6
Akileh Maternity, J. Amman 642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Malhas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171/4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845/65
Al-Mussher Hospital 667227/9
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26
Army, Marka 891611/15

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Tayseer Al Sa'di 777636
Dr. Abdul Ra'ouf Shabaneh (—)
Nairoukh pharmacy 623672
Mreish pharmacy 770910
Firas pharmacy 661912
Grand Arabian pharmacy 624051
Al Hashemi pharmacy 851699
Maher pharmacy 669337
Na'im pharmacy 772310

TAXIS:
Shmeisani taxi 665294
Asem taxi 844503
Mihyar taxi 644574
Amman taxi 656424
Taj taxi 774191

IRBID:
Dr. Na'el Hamed (—)
Maghayreh pharmacy (—)

ZARQA:
Dr. Yousef Abu Sa'ed (—)
Al Haditha pharmacy (—)
Al Ridha pharmacy (—)

GENERAL

Jordan Television 773111/19
Radio Jordan 774111/19
Ministry of Tourism 642311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (local)	240 / 200	Garlic (with leaves)	200 / 160
Apple (American)	330 / 280	Lemon	480 / 400
Apricots	280 / 240	Mallow	60 / 40
Banana	280 / 240	Marrow (large)	50 / 30
Banana (Mukemmar)	240 / 210	Marrow (small)	80 / 60
Beans (local)	150 / 120	Onion (dry)	90 / 70
Bread beans	80 / 60	Parsley	70 / 70
Cabbage	60 / 40	Pears (American)	480 / 420
Carrot (without leaves)	90 / 70	Pepper (sweet)	160 / 120
Cauliflower	120 / 90	Pepper (hot)	240 / 200
Cucumber (large)	50 / 30	Potatoes	110 / 80
Cucumber (small)	90 / 60	Radishes	80 / 50
Eggplant (large)	70 / 40	Sweet Melon	100 / 70
Eggplant (small)	80 / 50	Tomatoes	60 / 30
		Vine leaves	280 / 240
		Water Melon	90 / 60

هكذا صدر الأصل

New sewerage treatment plant should reduce pollution in Zarqa River

By Monika Warich
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The new, large sewerage treatment plant for Amman at Kirbet Al Samra, is scheduled to start operations in the second half of this year, according to Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) President Mohammed Keilani. He added that it is also hoped that the plant will contribute to reducing pollution in the Zarqa River.

Its main task is to replace several smaller treatment plants, such as the plant of Ain Ghazal, which are becoming increasingly unable to efficiently deal with the growing load of wastewater from Amman. The water, presently still being treated at Ain Ghazal and then discharged into Wadi Zarqa, is all going to be pumped through a pipeline to Kirbet Al Samra for treatment, Mr. Keilani told the Jordan Times.

The Zarqa River has to struggle with all kinds of solid and dissolved matter, the major pollutants in the river being phosphates and nitrates, organic substances which are important nutrients for algae.

Large masses of white foam frequently seen floating on the river are an obvious sign of household wastes and effluents from detergent production. They cause eutrephication of the water and so render possible extensive algal blooms. Excessive masses of algae deteriorate the water quality and during decay consume the oxygen necessary for all forms of life in the water and also can generate hydrogen sulphide, a substance harmful to fish. A further problem frequently caused by algae is the blocking of the tubes in drip irrigation pipes, as well as of filters in sewerage plants and other facilities.

The upper reach of the Zarqa River between Amman and Sukhna is an intermittent stream in most years, so that there is little to no flow between May and December apart from the water discharged by the Ain Ghazal treatment plant.

Water quality survey

Dr. Fuad Hashwa, professor of microbiology at the University of Jordan, took a close look at the quality of the river water and found that during the dry season, the upper reach of the Zarqa River is mainly formed from municipal and industrial effluents.

Those effluents, with the exception of the wastewater treated at Ain Ghazal, receive no or only insufficient treatment before they flow into the river, he states in a research journal which was published by the University in February 1985.

Most of the industrial plants bordering the Zarqa River are located in or near the town of Zarqa. Among them are a phosphate mining plant, an oil refinery, a detergent factory, dairy plants, a yeast factory, a brewery, soft and alcoholic drinks production and a tannery, all of which discharge their wastewater into the river.

He says that "chemical and biological investigations of the Zarqa River water during the last four years have shown that the water quality was impaired to the point of damaging the native flora and fauna that are involved in the "self-cleaning" process."

His findings are in line with those of Dr. Elias Salameh, director of the Water Research and Study Centre (WRSC) of the University of Jordan, who studied the Zarqa River five years ago. Dr. Salameh and another researcher found the water quality to range from 8 to 10 on a scale of 10 grades indicating the grade of pollution of the water, especially near the outlets of industrial plants. Grade 1 on the scale indicates unpolluted, pure water like that of the spring of Wadi Shita and the spring near Rumeimin. Grade 8, on the other hand, means heavy pollution. In water of that quality only one type of insect larva, the rat-tailed maggot, can survive. The Zarqa River, below the Schneller Camp in Ruseifa, was found to fall into that category.

High pollution

Water of grades 9 and 10 is extremely polluted and usually no higher forms of life can exist in it. Most of the stretch of the river between Amman and Zarqa was rated to be of that low quality by the study. Water of grade 9 in comparison to the worst grade 10 has retained a certain capacity for "self-purification", which means that through the influence of oxygen organic and inorganic chemicals and substances are broken down or "digested" by bacteria so that they become stable and less toxic. This cleaning process, however, is several times reversed as the river finds its way through Zarqa between the various industrial discharges.

The purification process gathers momentum only further down the river, both Dr. Salameh and Dr. Hashwa found. At the new Jerash bridge, the concentration of phosphate was reduced up to 40 fold compared to Zarqa while the concentration of dissolved oxygen doubled between the two sites, Dr. Hashwa writes. This is strong evidence for the self-cleaning capacity of the river which by all means should be maintained or possibly increased.

He recommends to widen rather than to narrow and deepen the river bed as is commonly practised. It is also advised to plant shrubs and trees along the river banks, particularly those that are partly immersed in the water, as they have a positive influence on the water quality. Removal of plants growing along the river banks should be avoided, he adds.

Two culprits

However, according to the view of Dr. Mourad Beino of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), who has studied the chemical pollution of Zarqa River, the industry cannot be seen as the only, not even the major culprit for the pollution of the river. He rather points to the treatment plant at Ain Ghazal, which emits 60,000 cubic metres daily into Wadi Zarqa. Although the treatment plant functions efficiently, it is overloaded so that its effluent could only be called "partly treated sewerage", Dr. Beino told the Jordan Times. The industry contributes only 5 to 10 per cent of the total flow of the Zarqa River, and the treated industrial discharges meet Jordanian standard 202 for industrial effluents, he said.

Bigger problems are caused by those plants which emit either untreated or insufficiently treated waste into the river. He mentioned the yeast factory's treatment plant which is not capable of treating the waste water efficiently.

Industrial waste treatment

However, the government has been active to relieve the situation. So, every industrial plant is compelled to construct appropriate treatment facilities and they are granted tax relief as an incentive to do so. Unfortunately, those companies who voluntarily build treatment plants are not entitled to these tax exemptions, so that firms rather wait until they are forced to than build treatment facilities in the first place.

Dr. Beino agrees with the view that the new sewerage treatment plant at Kirbet Al Samra will reduce the pollution of the Zarqa River considerably, but he also pointed out the absolute necessity for appropriate treatment of all wastewater before it is emitted into the Zarqa River.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who left for Britain on a private visit Saturday, is seen off by senior Jordanian officials (Petra photo)

Authorities free 43 detainees

AMMAN (J.T.) — Concerned authorities Saturday released 43 administrative detainees from Irbid Governorate prisons after thoroughly studying their cases.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, acting in accordance with orders from His Majesty King Hussein, earlier issued directives to the Interior Ministry requesting the ministry to tackle the issue of administrative detainees following a Royal Decree declaring a partial amnesty for prisoners on the first day of 'Eid Al Fitr which followed the Holy Month of Ramadan.

A total of 1,885 prisoners were covered by the amnesty, which releases all those who have served half or more than half of their sentences. The amnesty did not include prisoners serving jail terms for rape, murder or spying. About 1,000 prisoners qualified for release under the amnesty.

A special committee was formed during the first day of the feast and was entrusted with studying the files of detainees who are held under orders of various district governors. The committee was supposed to study the files of detainees and to make up lists of those to be released.

Prince Hassan leaves for visit to United Kingdom

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday left for the United Kingdom on a private visit.

Bidding farewell to the Crown Prince at the airport were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Royal Court Secretary General Rajai Dajani and a number of senior officials. Also at the airport to bid the Prince farewell was British Ambassador to Amman Arthur John Coles.

CRD facilitates registration procedures in Kuwait

AMMAN (J.T.) — Civil Registration Department Director (CRD) General Adnan Mirza Saturday conferred with Jordanian Ambassador to Kuwait Wa'el Toukan and discussed with him the department's new facilities to improve civil registration procedures for Jordanians living in Kuwait.

In a telephone interview with the Jordan Times Mr. Mirza said that the new facilities mean that residents from the West Bank of Jordan who were born before 1948 are no longer required to submit their date of birth certificate in order to obtain a "Daftar Al A'ileh", a document which includes information about family members.

Mr. Mirza declared that a personal passport document would be sufficient to establish the date-of-birth. He pointed out that residents of the West Bank used to encounter numerous difficulties when trying to obtain a date of birth certificate for registration purposes.

Mr. Mirza added that the new regulations would reduce the financial and psychological stress previously faced.

Jordanians born abroad are also exempt from having to obtain birth certificates and their passports will now be considered sufficient documentation to register the date of birth.

Air force to buy 20 Spanish planes

AMMAN (J.T.) — Spain has agreed to sell the Royal Jordanian Airforce 20 new Casa 101 warplanes, which will arrive in the coming few months, officials at the Spanish embassy in Amman said Saturday.

"Spain will also grant Jordan an $8 million loan for the payment of these aircrafts", in the form of a long-term loan with no interest, Mr. Guillermo Seleme, counsellor and press attache at the Spanish embassy told the Jordan Times. Commenting on the price of each Casa 101, Mr. Seleme said: "They are cheap and good".

The agreement was signed by Spanish Secretary of State for Commerce Louis Del Velasco and Commander of the Royal Jordanian Airforce General Ihssan Shurzum, earlier this week.

The Spanish-based Casa aeroplane factory has already supplied Jordan with four warplanes of the Casa type, which the Royal Jordanian Airforce obtained in 1981. The factory also sells its warplanes to South and Central America.

Mr. Valesco headed a senior Spanish industrial and commercial delegation on their visit to Jordan. The delegation included members of the Spanish ministry of trade, the Spanish institute of national industry and officials from the Casa aeroplane factory.

The delegation left Amman after following up contacts between Spain and Jordan on the former's offer to sell training aircraft to Jordan in implementation of a bilateral agreement signed in March this year. The agreement was signed during Spanish Prime Minister Felippe Gonzales's visit to Jordan, Mr. Valesco told the Jordan Times prior to his departure.

NEWS IN BRIEF

King condoles Ayyoub family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday deputised Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to convey his condolences to the Ayyoub family on the death of Mr. Sa'ad Yaqoub Ayyoub.

Students asked to contact ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education Saturday requested all students whose deadline to register at the local community colleges has ended and all those who wish to take the community college's general examination for the year 1985/86 to contact the ministry's examination department on Wednesday and Thursday. A pre-requisite for taking the examination is the completion of all academic requirements for the academic years 1982/83/84.

Stray bullet kills Irbid woman

IRBID (J.T.) — A woman was killed and seven other people were killed in various accidents which occurred in Irbid Governorate during the 'Eid Al Fitr holiday, according to a report published Saturday in the local Arabic daily newspaper Al Ra'i. The story said that a 35-year-old woman, identified as H.S., was killed when bullet was fired from her 21-year-old brother's hunting gun while he was tampering with it. Seven people were injured in road accidents and various disputes, the story added.

Specialists cite overweight as factor in rising incidence of diabetes

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Following a session on diabetes held at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman and a private lecture given on the same subject to health professionals at the Regency Hotel, the lecturing team decided to make that subject the first in a series of continuing pharmaceutical education seminar held at Yarmouk University in Irbid.

These seminars will be held every three or four months on subjects of particular interest to pharmacists, in order to refresh and update their knowledge, Dr. Adnan Dhakhouri, Dean of the School of Pharmacy at Yarmouk University told the Jordan Times.

"We chose diabetes as our first subject for its relevancy in Jordan", he said. "While we don't have specific data yet, the percentage of diabetes cases in this country is comparable, if not superior, to those registered in industrialised countries such as the USA, which amounts to approximately five percent", he added.

Dr. Kamel Ajlouni, who lectured on diabetes at the seminar, told the Jordan Times that, during their practice, most hospitals in Jordan reported diabetics as representing about twenty per cent of all patients.

National study, society

Another of the lecturers, Dr. Mohammad Zaheri, specialist in endocrinology and diabetes, told the Jordan Times that, during the meetings and seminar, the participants discussed the importance of conducting a study on the exact percentage of diabetes in this country. "We also discussed the possibility of starting a society for diabetics", he said. "We have begun collecting names and will go through the legal procedures which, as usual, require time", he added.

Diabetes mellitus, Dr. Zaheri explained, is a disease characterised most often by frequent urination and feeling of thirst, which are due to the marked increase in the glucose level in the blood which must be expelled in the urine. Diabetes, in fact, literally means "passing of waters", and mellitus simply indicates the sugary content of these waters.

If the disease is left unattended, Dr. Zaheri said, it will start to affect the whole system, particularly the kidneys, the eyes, the heart and the circulation system, as well as the nervous system. Studies conducted at the Department of Cardiology at the Jordan University Hospital by Dr. Zakariya F. Daoud, in 1981, showed in fact a significant relation between diabetes mellitus and ischemic heart disease in all ages, to the point that Dr. Daoud described the disease as one of the main causes of heart attacks in this country, superior even to high cholesterolemia.

Diabetes mellitus is usually divided into two types: Type one, or juvenile diabetes, which affects children and teenagers, and type two, or adult onset diabetes. The first type is usually severe, caused by a marked decrease or reduction of insulin in the blood (a hormone which is produced by the pancreas and is responsible for the control of blood sugar levels in normal individuals). The second type, less severe, is usually caused by overweight. "In this type, insulin is present in the blood, but is not sufficient due to the overweight", Dr. Zaheri said. He added that overweight is becoming a tremendous problem in this country, due to the richness of the food and the decreased activity. "With an increase in overweight problems during the last 20 or 30 years we have also witnessed an increase in diabetes", he said.

Overweight

If overweight is the usual cause for adult onset diabetes, the causes of juvenile diabetes are still unclear. Several evidences link this type of diabetes with some genetic composition causing viral reflections which are known to have the capacity to attack the pancreas by destroying its cells. Added to this is an alteration in the immune response of the body.

Dr. Zaheri said that this process is unclear and there is no definite proof that it represents the primary cause of juvenile diabetes, but it is usually linked to the disease by circumstantial evidence.

In Jordan, however, as mostly everywhere, it is the adult onset type of diabetes which rates the highest, with a percentage of 85 per cent over all cases of diabetes. Since the causes of this type of diabetes are more easily recognised, it can be prevented by avoidance of overweight problems through adequate diet and exercise, especially if the individuals come from families where there are some cases of diabetes. Unfortunately, there is no prevention for the juvenile type since the causes are unknown. "Hopefully, research will give more light on this type of diabetes in the future", Dr. Zaheri said.

Prevention, however, makes more sense than cure, as usual, especially if we think that there is no real cure for diabetes. "It can only be controlled through different treatments", Dr. Zaheri explained.

Treatment of adult onset diabetics is, usually, more simple. Generally, when they lose weight and increase their activity levels, their insulin need will decrease thus making it possible for whatever insulin they have left to maintain normal or close to normal blood sugar levels. If this proves impossible, however, physicians generally resort to prescribing certain tablets or oral medications that can improve the ability of the pancreas to produce more insulin and to make this insulin more effective.

Only if these methods prove insufficient, insulin may be given to control the blood sugar levels. "It should be emphasised, however, that the need of these adult onset diabetics for insulin is not as serious as that of the juvenile type diabetics, because the latter will quickly deteriorate and may go into what we call 'diabetic coma' within a relatively short period of time if deprived of insulin injections", Dr. Zaheri said. "In contrast, adult onset diabetics can live months or years with very high blood sugar and never go into a diabetic coma", he added.

Generally, all diabetics are advised to stay away from simple sugars in all foods and drinks, because of the marked changes in blood sugar levels following the ingestion of these. Fructose, however, seems to be better tolerated.

Reducing calories

Dr. Zaheri explained that, while the total amount of calories is usually reduced for adult onset diabetics in order to correct their overweight, juvenile type diabetics are generally not obese and still in the growing stage so the aim, in their case, is to maintain the ideal body weight through monitoring of the amount of calories taken, the amount of exercise or physical activity, and the availability of insulin.

"Other general rules regarding diet for diabetics are not much different from the ideal diet given for the general population through the most recent recommendations by the American Heart Association", he added. These entail an intake of carbohydrates between 50 and 60 per cent of the whole calories ingested, an intake of fat between 25 and 30 per cent and an intake of protein between 15 and 20 per cent.

Unfortunately, dietary changes alone are not sufficient to control diabetes in juvenile type patients. Insulin is usually given by injections (one or more per day). Doses vary from time to time and from one person to another. "The aim is to keep blood sugar levels as close as possible to the normal range, keeping, at the same time, the treatment as simple as possible in order to allow the patient to maintain an acceptable lifestyle", Dr. Zaheri explained.

He said that this can be greatly facilitated if the patients themselves learn to monitor their blood sugar levels at home through the use of new devices allowing for easy and cheap ways of testing the blood sugar at home from a finger prick. "Our course, proper education of both patients and their families about the disease is important", he added. "They must also be in contact with a physician who is interested in giving his time and effort in order to take care of this lifelong programme".

The main drugs currently prescribed for this problem are oral hypoglicemics and insulin. At the seminar, Mr. Adel Yasin, expert on insulin from the Eli Lilly pharmaceutical company, lectured on human insulin which is presently marketed by his company, but not yet in this country.

Human insulin, according to Dr. Dhakhouri, is especially important for its properties of being synthetised by bacteria, using genetic engineering and technology. "It has been on the market only for a short period of time", Dr. Zaheri added, "so we cannot be positive about its superiority to animal insulin until it is used for years."

Arab leaders receive invitations

(Continued from page 1)

Riyadh last November. Another issue expected to figure high in the regular summit is the restoration of Egypt's membership in the Arab League which was suspended in 1978 following Cairo's separate peace treaty with Israel.

Damascus also opposes the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO on a common strategy to solve the Palestinian problem.

The official Emirates News Agency (WAM) reported from Abu Dhabi that Sheikh Zayed supported Morocco's proposal for the extraordinary summit and agreed to attend the conference.

Kuwait voiced support Saturday for the proposed summit conference provided the foreign ministers met first to lay the groundwork.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah told reporters: "Kuwait supports the idea of holding a summit, in any country, on condition it is preceded by a meeting of foreign ministers to prepare an agenda."

He said Mr. Boutaleb, currently in the UAE, would visit Kuwait on Sunday.

The UAE was an early backer of the summit call. UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah Al Nuaimi discussed the issue last week with the ambassadors to the UAE of Morocco and Syria.

One of the newspapers in the UAE, Dubai's Al Bayan, said Saturday millions of Arabs hoped for a summit that would reverse what it called the Arab World's "growing sense of despair and impotence."

The last time Arab leaders convened was in Fez, Morocco, in September 1982.

President Abdullah Saleh told envoy Mr. Ibn Soda North Yemen would attend the summit, the official North Yemeni News Agency SABA reported.

Bahraini Information Minister Tariq Almoayyed, while not specifically mentioning the summit, was quoted by the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Aam as saying: "Bahrain supports any call to unite and strengthen the Arab ranks."

Mr. Osman also told Petra an Arab League foreign ministers meeting, scheduled for next Monday in Tunis to discuss the summit, would be delayed for two or three days at Morocco's request, apparently to allow more time for consultations.

Arab diplomatic sources in Tunis told Reuter the foreign ministers would not meet till next Saturday.

Lebanon may not attend summit

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Klibi, in reports sent to the foreign ministers on efforts he made to contact various Lebanese leaders after an extraordinary meeting of the Arab League Council earlier this month, said that Lebanon considers as null and void all decisions taken by the June 8-10 meeting in Tunis. The meeting was boycotted by Lebanon.

The council meeting had charged Mr. Klibi with contacting all parties involved in the assaults on the Beirut camps and seek an end to the bloodshed and to offer medical and relief supplies to the residents of the besieged camps, many of whom were in serious condition after being wounded in the attacks.

However, Mr. Klibi said in his report that the Lebanese leaders were not willing to receive him and discuss the situation. The Lebanese leaders informed him that the situation in Beirut was not "good enough" for a visit by the Arab League secretary-general, the report said.

Mr. Klibi urged all Arab foreign ministers to exert efforts to convince Lebanon to attend the planned extraordinary Arab summit and implement a four-stage plan adopted by the Arab League council to seek a peaceful solution to the assaults on the Beirut camps.

Heavy fighting subsided around the Beirut camps earlier this week after the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal movement, which was spearheading the attacks, and the Palestinian "national salvation front" entered a Syrian-sponsored agreement.

Berri warns Washington

(Continued from page 1)

each with one family, some in Baalbek, some in the Bekaa — let the American fleet come and look after (for) them," he said.

Baalbek is a city in the eastern Bekaa Valley. It is controlled by Syrian troops but is also a stronghold of pro-Iranian Shi'ite militants.

Asked if any Americans had already left Beirut, Col. Haidar said: "Maybe, I don't know. Everything is possible."

Amal men were in contact with all the hostages, "not necessarily all the time, but we can see them any time we like," he added.

In Washington, U.S. officials, concerned that the hostage crisis could drag on far longer than earlier believed, Saturday carefully orchestrated third-party negotiations while keeping public comment to a minimum.

A State Department spokesman described the nine-day-old hostage crisis as static and frozen.

He said offers for help in mediation had been received from several countries.

A White House spokesman said President Reagan had decided not to devote his weekly national radio address to the Beirut hostages.

Amal politburo member Dr. Ghassan Siblani told Reuters the passengers held in secret Beirut hideouts would be put back on the plane with their hijackers and flown away if no accord was reached on the release of the prisoners.

The spokesman for the hostages in Beirut said in a television interview broadcast Saturday that their main concern now is "a peaceful ending" to the hijacking.

Allyn Connell, 39, an oil engineer from Houston, Texas, now based in Oman, said in a Lebanese Television interview broadcast by Britain's Independent Television that the men who hijacked the Boeing 727 were violent.

"There were many frightened people, understandably frightened. There were many acts that we felt and do feel now were unnecessary to maintain control of the people, but that's not our major concern now.



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Jordan Times

Whose responsibility is the hostage crisis?

ISRAELI Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir's statement yesterday that Israel sees eye to eye with the U.S. on the TWA hostage crisis should be swallowed with a grain of salt in Washington, especially after the release of the public opinion poll which showed that 58 per cent of Americans are dissatisfied with Israel in not helping enough to resolve the crisis. Whereas the Israeli prime minister has tried to be more diplomatic than his defence chief in his public statements over the handling of the hijacking, Shamir added insult to injury when he indicated his preference for confrontation with the sky pirates yesterday. The man, knowing full well that a military option is totally out of the question for now, appeared to say in his statement that the U.S. could not and should not ask Israel to free the Lebanese resistance men from its jails as a price for releasing the American hostages.

It is with this in mind that we think it is the Israelis, rather than the Americans, who are playing games over the hijack situation. The question that disturbs us most though is why the U.S. administration has so far restrained from making it public that it expects Israel to free the Lebanese detainees as a way to break the deadlock. We are aware of course of America's long-standing policy against dealing with terrorist groups and meeting their demands. We are also aware of the American sensitivity towards asking Israel to help in this particular crisis. But is the U.S. president not aware of Israel's culpability in all of this? Has he forgotten that Israel, by invading Lebanon, has brought upon itself and America the wrath of those holding the American hostages today and many others here in the Arab World and elsewhere? Why should President Reagan not be forthright and frank with the Israelis? Their policies and aggression have destroyed America's credibility in the area; they have cost the U.S. scores of innocent lives and billions of dollars; the detention of the 700 or so Lebanese in Israeli jail is illegal and harmful. Why should not all of this and more be told to the Israelis without even having to utter an official word asking for the release of detainees and hostages?

If the Israelis are so arrogant to forget their own atrocities, and they know of no magnanimity as to help the Americans on their own accord and out of gratitude, why should Washington hesitate to speak its mind and demand from them what they ought to expect after all those years of unlimited and unmatched support and generosity?

Principles are fine, Mr. Reagan, but not the way Israel applies them. Abhorrent as it to give in to the TWA terrorists, Israel must be made to understand that it bears a heavy responsibility for their criminal actions.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: American responsibility too

MYSTERY STILL surrounds the whereabouts and the fate of the American hostages in Beirut despite mediation efforts being made to save them from captivity that has lasted more than eight days. The United States continues to refuse the idea of swapping the hostages with the 700 Shi'ites now detained by Israel, but this does not give an impression that this is the final word of Washington in this respect.

One cannot but condemn all acts of hijacking; we really sympathise with the hostages and their families. But we also cannot ignore the responsibility of Israel for holding innocent people and its brutal treatment of the Arab people. It is Israel's behaviour that is opening the door wide for rampant violence in the region, and the hijacking of the TWA plane was just one manifestation of the consequences of Israel's practices and acts of aggression.

It is time for the American administration to look seriously into the Middle East issue and find a proper means of ending the Arab-Israeli conflict and so put an end to the sufferings of innocent people and the cycle of violence that has plagued our region.

Al Dustour: Summit is a necessity

MOROCCO HAS taken a very responsible step towards mobilising Arab efforts by calling for an urgent summit meeting of Arab leaders. Morocco's move was prompted by the serious situation in Lebanon in the wake of the Shi'ite aggression on the Palestinian refugee camps and in the light of the pitiable situation prevailing in the Arab World.

Morocco's call has been met with positive response by many Arab countries and it has become clear that since the majority wants the summit, it will be held very soon. Jordan for its part has welcomed the holding of a summit by Arab leaders with the hope of mobilising Arab ranks and resources in the face of current challenges and dangers looming in the offing.

The Arab countries started facing real problems and difficulties when they stopped the practice of holding summit meetings that used to consider various problems. They have been unable to deal with many outstanding issues because of the lack of consensus and joint action.

Sawt Al Shaab: More than terrorism

THE HIJACKING by the Shi'ite Amal militia of the American TWA aircraft was meant to divert world attention from the current aggression which the group now carries out against the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. More than a month has now passed and the Shi'ites continue to impose a siege on the camps and shell innocent civilians.

The attack has been condemned by the international community because it is a crime committed against displaced people. The hijacking of the TWA plane cannot conceal the crime nor can it make the world forget the criminals who are committing it. The attack on the camps has surpassed in its brutality the invasion of Lebanon and the attack on Beirut and its Palestinian camps, and the killing of the women and children in their homes is an unprecedented act by criminals around the world.

The attack has been designed to liquidate the Palestinian people and their problem and the hijacking came as a cover up for this crime. The ceasefire just agreed on does not mean a lasting settlement to the problem, and the Amal militia has lost its credibility not only in the Arab countries but also would wide.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

Civil aviation–how important to Jordan?

THERE IS no difficulty in recognising the importance of air-transport in the development of modern societies. Much has been written of the key role played by airliners' activities in the economic and social growth of communities. The lack of adequate air services in the developing countries is a seriously negative factor.

Yet airlines are often perceived by the public as a burdern on the national economy. Sometimes they don't make money. When they do, it may not yield adequate return on the huge capital invested.

Airline services are often taken for granted. Governments in developing countries sometimes think of airlines as financial parasites, tolerated for the sake of national pride as a flag carrier and symbol of the state. The public opinion does not sufficiently appreciate their services. It is unaware of the role they play in the economy of the country by providing speedy and economic transport and contributing to the national economy by way of creating jobs and demand on domestic goods and services, promoting tourism, facilitating imports and exports and expediting mail etc..

In certain cases, governments nervously decided to close down the national airline and suspend its operations as happened in Israel (1982) and Sudan (1983). They found out later on that, even as a losing enterprise, the national carrier is so essential to the well being of the society that the country cannot afford giving up its services and contributions. This was so even when foreign airlines were more than ready and willing to step in and try to fil the vacuum.

We, in Jordan, badly need an up-to-date study to establish and, where possible, quantify the direct and indirect benefits of civil aviation and assess position of the national airline in a cost/benefit analysis context.

Such a research will be significant to planners and policy-makers in Jordan, and, by implication, to other developing countries in the "Third World". It is especially important when various activities are competing for a higher position in the priority list for allocation of funds and/or government guarantees, needed to finance expansion and modernisation of fleets. This is especially important when the airline concerned is government owned in a country where economic development is centrally administered through five-year plans or allocation of foreign-exchange budgets.

Demonstrating the contributions of civil aviation to the national economy and well being of the people will also help improve the image of the airline, raise the moral of its staff and management and motivate them to improve their services, and to contribute more to the development of their country.

In order to achieve adequate control over relevant variables, the proposed research must be based on data to be collected directly from the airline, the Civil Aviation Authority, the tourist-related outfits, and the national statistics.

Although Jordan could be taken as an example of developing countries, caution is needed in generalising the results, and applying them to other countries with different levels of economic and social development.

The information needed for a cost/benefit calculation of the national airline is analogous to that required for a commercial evaluation. It is necessary to identify the gross contribution, and then deduct the opportunity cost of the resources involved in order to arrive at the net social returns from the airline. This calls for the identification and financial evaluation of all outputs or services reflected in the revenues from its sales.

Middle East peace is an international obligation

By Hugh Caradon

LONDON — From all published accounts, Secretary of State George Shultz devoted most of his time during his recent visit to the Middle East discussing possible Palestinian representation in future peace talks.

One might imagine that this was primarily a matter for the Palestinians, but Mr. Shultz did not meet them, and, astonishingly, it seemed to be assumed that selection of Palestinian representatives, if any, would be a matter for the Israeli government.

It is in any event of little or no benefit to discuss Palestinian representation at peace talks now when the prospect of agreement between the Israeli government and Palestinian representatives is at present so remote. It is indeed a dangerous delusion to expect an early agreement between Israeli and Palestinian representatives. On the issue of the future of Jerusalem, to take only the most important issue, it is impossible to imagine a prior agreement between Palestinians determined to regain sovereignty over the holy places of Islam and Christianity, and the Israelis, apparently equally determined to maintain their annexation of Arab Jerusalem.

Past discussions on all the questions at issue indicate the error of imagining that agreement between both sides is possible by direct negotiation. To wait for such agreement will continue the drift to conflict. It is increasingly realised that only by international intervention can there be escape from ultimate disaster, and only under international authority can a full plan be worked out with both sides and put into practical effect, a plan which neither side could initially propose but which both can eventually accept.

And while a secure settlement cannot be achieved merely by putting both sides together, neither can it be achieved by the intervention of one power alone, however powerful. The United States, following its massive financial and military support for one side, cannot alone create an acceptable and workable solution. The plan must be truly impartial and truly international and its success will depend on the extent and strength of its international support.

Fortunately, the United Nations Security Council provides the instrument to achieve that purpose. The council can meet without any delay at all. All those concerned can participate in the search for an acceptable plan for peace and all concerned, including Palestinians and Israelis, can be engaged in close and continuing consultations. East and West and North and South can help. The first initiative could well come from the Europeans and it would be in the interests of all to join in the negotiations and then to ensure that consequent international decisions are duly carried out.

It will, or course, be necessary to tackle all the problems — to achieve full independence for the Lebanese and freedom for the Palestinians in a homeland of their own and security for Israelis in theirs — each of the three purposes dependent on the others.

I believe that these aims are practical and attainable. This is a vital test not only for the Israelis and for the Arabs but for the Europeans and for the United States and the Soviet Union, and indeed for the United Nations itself.

I do not forget the moment when many years ago I turned to my right in the United Nations Security Council and to my surprise and delight saw Mr. Kuznestov of the Soviet Union voting for the British Resolution 242, thus making it unanimous.

I like to think it could happen again with European initiative and with American and Russian support for the future peace and security and cooperation of all concerned. That would be the greatest achievement at the United Nations so far, and the best hope for the future peace of the world.

I wonder if the leadership in the world is capable of achieving such a triumph.

Why not?

Why not we continue to assume that the two superpowers are more concerned with their enmity than with their interests?

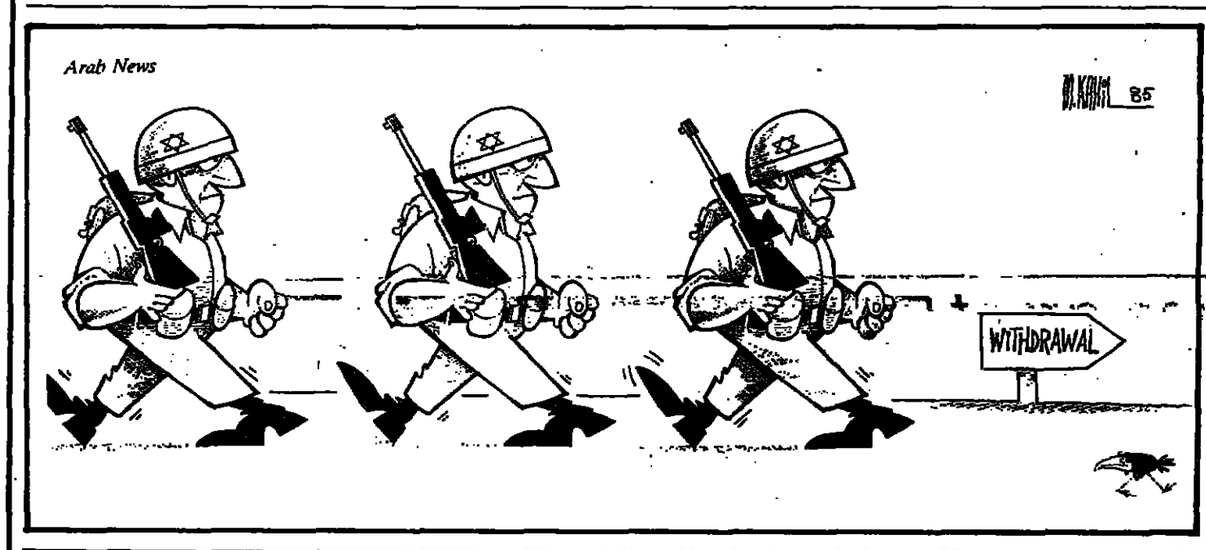
Why should we assume that the Europeans will continue in negative subservience?

Why should we assume that the Israelis will continue to rely on American money to enable them to try to dominate their neighbours?

Why should we assume that the Palestinians must be condemned to continue in their present frustration and suffering?

It is surely time for these totally unnecessary obstacles to be swept away so that good sense for mutual advantage and the widespread yearning for peace can at last prevail.

The writer, the author of Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, was Britain's permanent representative to the United Nations at the time. He contributed this article for Arab News, Jeddah.



U.S. presidency: Republican for good?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The more you study the wealth of statistics and analyses now available on recent American elections, the more one particular conclusion seems warranted — that the Republican Party has virtually claimed the presidency as its own, winning it in four of the last five elections — three times by landslides — and in six of 10 since World War II.

That is not quite the same as a "party realignment", since the Democrats still control the House, have a reasonable chance to retake the Senate in 1986, count 34 governors in power, and form the majority in 59 state legislative chambers. But in the only national election, to fill the single most powerful American political office, the Democrats have been offering little competition for the last 20 years. They might not have won the presidency even once in that period had not the Watergate scandals significantly aided Jimmy Carter.

Stuart Eizenstat, a Washington attorney who was Mr. Carter's chief domestic affairs adviser, lamented in a recent speech that except for Lyndon Johnson in 1964, no Democratic presidential candidate had won a majority of "the white middle-class vote" since 1948. Among such voters, he said, "only one in three nationwide supported Walter Mondale last year — one in four in the South."

And it is in the South — a Democratic stronghold for most of the years since the Civil War — that the party's presidential plight can be most dramatically seen. In the losing campaigns of 1968, 1972, 1980 and 1984, Democratic presidential candidates, "have won a grand total of two Southern states," as Mr. Eizenstat noted. The party is even worse off in the West, where by his definition of that region, its national candidates have carried only one state since 1964 — Texas, by Mr. Carter in 1976.

John Kenneth White, a political scientist at Potsdam State University in New York, studied returns back to those of 1968 and found that in the period's five national elections the Republicans had won 2,075 electoral votes (77 per cent of the total) to only 567 (21 per cent) for the Democrats, with 47 votes going to candidates from neither of the major parties.

In a survey of numerous election studies, Mr. White also cited one by Everett Carll Ladd showing that in the same five elections, Republican presidential candidates carried 23 states with 202 electoral votes (only 68 short of a majority) every time, including the Carter victory of 1976. But in the same five elections the only constituency the Democrats carried every time was the District of Columbia, with three electoral votes.

As all these studies suggest, the national Democratic Party is in danger of becoming what Stuart Eizenstat called "a narrowly based regional party of the Northeast-Midwest, the slowest growing areas of the nation, without a broad national dimension". Such a party could help to elect a president only when the governing Republicans encounter disaster.

Mr. Eizenstat's explanation of what went wrong for the party of Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson is that Democratic policies, or policy statements, caused voters to lose faith in the party's ability to lead at the presidential level — to promote prosperity through stable economic growth, provide equal, not preferential, opportunity for all Americans, and use U.S. power to defend freedom around the world.

Most Democrats seem to agree with this view, which obviously has much validity. But it seems to me to leave out one major factor: the Democratic candidates. In 1968, party leaders engineered the nomination of Hubert Humphrey, who was disastrously associated with Lyndon Johnson and the war in Vietnam but very nearly won anyway. After that, nominating reforms resulted in the choices of George McGovern, Jimmy Carter twice and Walter Mondale — weak candidates all, in hindsight.

Don't presidential candidates do more to establish voters' impressions of a political party than anyone but a president in power? If that is so, the Democrats will not be much helped by study groups writing new position papers no one will read. They need a presidential candidate who in 1986 can both embody and articulate more appealing policies, persuading the party to follow by the prospect of regaining the White House — The New York Times.

S.Korean woman compensated for torture

By Oh Ilson
Reuter

SEOUL — A court order for the government to pay compensation to a woman tortured by police highlights a new attitude towards human rights violation emerging in South Korea.

A Seoul civil court in the first case of its kind last week ruled that the state should pay about $28,000 to Ko Suk-Jong, a 49-year-old woman tortured by police during a probe into a murder case.

Ms. Ko, acquitted of charges of killing three people in 1983, told the court that detectives had stripped her naked, bound her hands and feet, trampled on her chest and poured water into her nose while she was hanging upside down from a ceiling.

Government officials say there is no torture in South Korea.

However after the Ko case police said in future they would try to avoid violating the human rights of suspects.

Despite the government disclaimers of torture, human rights groups, students and political dissidents opposed to the government of President Chun Doo Hwan accuse the police of torture or beatings equivalent to torture.

"There may be no torture in the government's eye but they (the police) kick and punch," said a student arrested for protesting against President Chun. He asked not to be named.

The South Korean media staged a concerted anti-torture campaign to coincide with the Ko case and two others alleging police torture.

"How long will the torture continue?" asked the influential national daily Chosun Ilbo.

After Ms. Ko's acquittal, which came after she said she signed a false confession under torture, several police officers were sacked for physically abusing suspects.

However no official figures are available for such cases.

Hundreds of students have been arrested during the past year for anti-government activities.

When Mr. Chun, a former army general, took over the presidency in 1980 after a military takeover some 700 journalists were sacked under a "social purification" drive.

Some went on trial and were jailed. Some said they received severe beatings tantamount to torture from police.

During the last year several journalists have said they were beaten up by police while reporting on student demonstrations.

Police brutality has long been a problem in South Korea.

In 1983 police Lieutenant Kim Man-Hui was dismissed and sent to jail after being convicted of beating to death a textile company director during investigations into alleged business irregularities.

And a college student was released the same year after he said in court that he had confessed to a woman's murder under police duress.

Israeli army faces serious brain-drain

From CAABU

THE ISRAELI armed forces are facing a serious brain-drain, and if present training programmes are not expanded, the forces will be short of between 18,000 and 23,000 engineers and technicians by 1992. This was a key conclusion in the latest annual report of Israel's State Comptroller, Yitzhak Tunik, published on May 13.

Tunik said that the Israeli forces' qualitative edge over Arab armies was in jeopardy. In 1980 only 2,700 Israelis received degrees in science, mathematics, engineering and architecture, compared with more than 16,000 students in Syria, Egypt, Jordan and Iraq.

Last year there was a 33 per cent personnel shortage in the navy, 10 per cent in the air force, 40 per cent in communications and 30 per cent in ordnance. Moreover, the intelligence corps was seriously short of Arabic speakers.

The report was scathing about inefficiency and waste in public administration. Amongst the practices condemned were the payment of excessive benefits to Israeli settlers in the occupied West Bank, and the disbursement of millions of shekels to building contractors in the West Bank in double payments — Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding Bulletin.

Contadora talks resume amid growing tension in Central America

By Thomas H. Brown
Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — The Contadora Group is scheduled to resume its Central American peace efforts Monday at a time marked by growing tensions in the region.

Spokesmen for the group made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama have said they consider the latest meeting here with the five Central American countries a crucial one, aimed at moving quickly toward a regional peace accord.

Despite recent developments complicating the group's efforts, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia spoke in an interview earlier this month of his hope that, "within 60 days maximum, Contadora can produce a peace treaty."

Mr. Abadia said he was speaking "with optimism," however, and adding that ultimately peace would depend on the "political will" of the Central American nations themselves.

All nine countries involved in the Contadora process insist they still support its goal of producing a treaty that would end the bloody conflicts in the region.

But there is a growing feeling in diplomatic circles and among many concerned Latin Americans that the conflicting interests and mutual antagonisms dividing Central America may be too deeply rooted for negotiated solutions and compromise.

Many observers perceive the threat of regional war, which Contadora is credited with avoiding so far, is greater now than it was when the group met for the first time Jan. 8, 1983 on the Panamanian resort island of Contadora.

At centre stage of the Central American conflict is Nicaragua, whose leftist Sandinista rulers have used Soviet-bloc aid to build the most powerful military in the region.

Already sour relations between Nicaragua and its neighbours took a turn for the worse late week following the dicision announced by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to lift a self-imposed moratorium on foreign military advisers and the purchase of sophisticated weapons.

The move, taken in reprisal against a U.S. congressional vote approving $27 million in non-lethal aid to anti-Sandinista rebels, raised the possibility that Nicaragua will buy modern combat jets and surface-to-air missiles.

The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has repeatedly warned that the purchase of advanced aircraft by Nicaragua would upset the balance of power in Central America dangerously and be interpreted as a virtual declaration of war by the Sandinistas.

At their three-day meeting here, deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Central American nations are expected to discuss proposals designed to monitor compliance with an eventual treaty.

The issue of verification of treaty provisions stalled the pace of negotiations here last month to what one diplomat involved in the talks described as "a momentary standstill."

The talks are also expected to centre on the findings of a commission of organisation of American states officials and Contadora diplomats that met in Costa Rica over the weekend to discuss a May 31 ambush of a Costa Rican civil guard patrol along the Nicaraguan border.

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Channel 6 tidies up

By J.H. Boteler

THERE IS a slightly lop-sided look to Channel 6 viewing this week, for reasons which I shall explain in due course. But first let us examine the weekend fare. "Vietnam" at 8:30 tonight posed an immediate problem. Last night's episode was **"The Ho Chi Minh Trail"**, episode twelve in this mammoth production. But surely this was broadcast two weeks ago? It showed how the trail — not one single trail, but literally thousands of them — provided the lifeblood for the war in the south by the lorry convoys from Hanoi, the awe-inspiring forced marches of the new recruits — some of whom remained in the jungle throughout the course of the war, manning the machine-gun and anti-aircraft posts which struck back at the American bombers which attempted — fruitlessly — to destroy the trail. The week before **"The Trail"** was broadcast we watched, instead of episode 9, **"Airwar"**, episode 13, about the Vietnamese **"Guerilla Society"**, the dedicated way in which an entire nation, for nearly two generations, was singlemindedly geared towards the war effort. Now I'm not prepared to blame JTV for the mix-up. One episode out of order could be explained by an honest error in the broadcasting department, but two such errors suggest outside forces at work. It's more than probable that CBS mislabelled the tapes when they shipped them out. **"Uneasy Allies"** shows how the American forces brought with them high technology and affluence, which had a great effect on South Vietnamese society. Corruption spread in the cities, political jealousy and distrust divided American and Vietnamese at all levels. We'll just have to keep our fingers crossed, and anyway, the nature of this series is such that it can survive a few episodes being shown out of order. What was definite — or as definite as anything can be in this uncertain world we live in — was that the film at 10:15 was **"Gaugin the Savage"**. Gaugin was the artist who walked out of the house one day just before the family lunch, and was next heard of in the South sea islands, painting the beautiful local girls. A fine artist certainly, but methinks he left rather a lot to be desire in his role of family bread-winner. It stars David Carradine and Lynn Redgrave.

Tonight, (Sunday), has **"Allo Allo"** at 8:30. Colonel Von Strohm and Captain Geering are captured by the Communist Resistance in retaliation for the supposed execution of Rene. But then a Gaullist group rescues them, intercepting at the same time the valuable painting which was taken to England and is now being returned with the forged duplicate. At 9:10 there is **"Television"**. Last week's study of the way in which television has altered politicians' approach to electioneering was in many ways rather chilling, but there was one remark which did suprise me. It was when the narrator claimed that in British politics, as opposed to American, the public are electing a party and not an individual leader. Apart from rather glibly reducing American politics to a cult of hero-worship, since most Americans will tell you that they are a Democrat or Republican, rather than a Mondaleman or a Reaganite, the British public are not so impervious to the influence of an individual. True, British cabinet ministers enjoy, on the whole, rather more prominence than their American counterparts, (though the George Shultzes of this world are not exactly faceless nonentities) but for a large majority of the British public the single overriding image of politics at home must surely be that of Margaret Thatcher. The crushing size of her majority in being reelected in 1983 can be put down, in part, to the fact that the Labour opposition did not have a leader with the same media appeal. The programme explained how Neil Kinnock (and he himself admitted it) was chosen as party leader because it was felt that he possessed this very appeal. However, such examples of smugness are happily relatively rare in this series, and tonight's episode should provide more opportunities for the media to critically examine itself. It is concerned with **"The Third Age of Broadcasting"**, and the technological boom that has transformed the media. We are all aware of the effect that video and satellites have had in the increased choice we enjoy in what we can watch. But the much-heralded boom in Cable TV has not — in England at any rate — occurred, and the increasing "sameness" of television shows around the world are likely to have an adverse effect on viewers' reaction. At 10:15 we have another episode of **"Under of Lost Loves"**. Last week jovial Cary failed again to notice the light in Daisy's eyes, but he came very close to adopting a daughter. He gets another chance this week, when he is hired by a man to find a young woman he claims is his daughter. (but she isn't), and Daisy has a virtual re-run of last week's task when she is hired by a woman who, during a vacation in Europe, fell in love with a songwriter who proposed and then never contacted her again. One thing is for sure: all their clients must have a great deal of money, or else Cary and Daisy are the personification of generosity. Daisy's airfares and hotel bill last week must have quite sizeable.

Monday has **"Tales of the Unexpected"** at 8:30, and an episode entitled **"The Wrong 'Un"**. A pretty, unattached young lady spells big trouble for the German businessman she meets in a hotel bar. The hotel security man warns the German not to get involved with the girl, but the businessman ignores his advice and treats her to a champagne dinner. After the meal he invites her to his suite and that's when the trouble begins. At 9:10 there is episode of four of **"Maelstrom"**, and this is where the week's viewing gets a bit top-heavy, because on Wednesday at 10:15 there is episode five, and at 9:10 on Friday the sixth and final episode of this saga of lunacy and sinister goings-on in Norway. To make matters worse, owing either to the perverse nature of video-recorders or, and this is admittedly more likely, my own ineptness in programming them, I do not know what happened last week. I can give a vague synopsis of the coming events though, and unless any of the following occurred last Monday, we will witness through this coming week Catherine nearly killed by a motor-cruiser, a budding romance between her and Anders Bjornson, the unmasking of Freya's lookalike, the real causes for Freya's madness and death, Astrid Linderman's role in events clarified, and the clarification of Catherine's relationship to the Jordahl family and the mystery surrounding that family. The gripping climax, as the festival of Midsummer's Eve is celebrated against a background of the glorious scenery of the Norwegian fiords, sees Catherine become aware of her heritage and the course her future life will take. The reason for this sudden telescoping of three episodes into one week is not to coincide with this years Midsummer's Eve but, as eagle-eyed Channel 6 watchers will be aware, that we are on the verge of another three-month programme cycle, of which more next week. Gosh how time flies! At 10:15 on Monday **"Murder at Fifty Miles"** is this week's instalment of **"Murder She Wrote."**

Tuesday has more whimsicallity from **"Kate and Allie"** at 8:30 and the fifth and concluding part of **"Shroud for a Nightingale"** at 9:10. Now that I watched this series last year in England, I am certain that the last episode was an extra-long one of an hour and a half. JTV assures me that this is not the case here and if they are correct, which I have no reason to doubt, then the reason must be that the programme makers have done some editing down. This will be no bad thing, for as I remember it, the ninety minute version was a bit too long and drawn-out, especially as a great deal of it happened after the unmasking of the baddie. But to recap. When we last left our pleasant collection of nurses and men in blue, Poet and Cruel Interrogator Adam Dalgleish had discovered something odd going in the summer-house under cover of darkness, and had been left unconscious for his pains through a clout to the cranium. Earlier on he had only just managed to preserve his honour, (to say nothing of his dignity), in eliciting from Mrs. Dettinger that one of the sisters in the hospital had acquired some of her early training in a Nazi death camp, upon which everyone gave Sister Rolf very stern looks indeed. It is unlikely that the father of Nurse Fallon's unborn baby could be bothered to cross the road to help her, much less go to all the trouble of killing her, so he can perhaps be counted out of the reckoning. Or am I misleading you? I shan't say, but I can tell you that the killing is not yet over, and the explanations prove to be as sordid and unpleasant as anything that has gone before. At 10:15 there is another movie, (but it will have to be very good to come up to the standard of last week's **"The Front Page"**). **"The Big Fix"** was made in 1978 and stars Richard Dreyfuss (of "Jaws" and "Close Encounters Of The Third Kind" fame) as Moses Wine, a private-eye from Berkeley, California, who is on the trail of shady deals and manipulations in an election. Apparently it's a bit heavy on the dialogue, but should have enough diverting moments to entertain.

At 9:10 on Wednesday, there is the final programme in the **"Hand and Eye"** series. While this series had displayed a rather insular view of art and its achievements, drawing almost exclusively on North American or European examples, it has proved nonetheless absorbing and very educational. This week's programme is subtitled **"The Love of Gardens"**, and takes as its premise the possibility of gardening being the purest of human endeavours. It takes a lingering look at pleasure gardens of the world, sprinkled with the philosophy of gardening from lay people to professionals. If making pots out of mud, or intertwining fibres or chipping at a stone or putting on a gem or shaping a piece of wood is what marks us as human, then the need to cultivate a garden distinguishes us even more clearly from other creatures than all the rest of these fundamental human arts that have made up the other episodes in this series. Gardens, however old or established they may be, are forever new, and whether famous or modest they are always the work of an artist, shaping, ordering and creating from nature's elements a personal statement of pleasure and beauty. "This is one of the joys of my life... creating beauty and enjoying it". This thought from a contemporary backyard gardener sums up mankind's enduring love of pleasure gardens.

"And from Eden Onwards", says producer/director Donnalu Wigmore, "look at any special garden and at its heart you will find a creator with great vision and great vigour". We will see the known and the unknown together in this hour, and share the eternal hopes that refresh the gardener every year. The programme will take us down the paths of some of the world's great pleasure gardens and reflects the societies and individuals who created them. Included are a contemplative garden of sand and rocks in Kyoto, Japan; the artist Monet's impressionist creation in France; Renaissance Italy's elegantly controlled Villa Lante, and twentieth-century England's Sissinghurst — a poetic mould of the romantic nature of Vita Sackville-West and the clear vision of her husband Harold Nicholson. "Like a portrait of their marriage", says their son Nigel Nicholson. The visions of old-world gardens are echoed in others in America, such as the magically transformed quarries of Canada's Butchart and in Pierre Du Pont's magnificent 350 landscaped acres at Longwood, Pennsylvania. But a garden does not have to be grand to be a source of joy. During the programme one woman recalls triumph of a small flower-bed in a prisoner-of-war camp, and a variety of backyard-and-balcony creators reflect what a ninety-four-year-old gardener sums up as "....just my deep-rooted passion for growing things".

Thursday has **"Charles in Charge"** at 8:30, and episode four of **"Under Capricorn"** at 10:15. In between, at 9:10, there is a one-off "Ghost Story" with Stuart Whitman menaced by a sinister statuette which comes to life! While on Friday diminutive Ronnie Corbett returns with his henpecked father and impossible mother in another series of **"Sorry"** at 8:30, and at 10:15 there is, wait for it, fanfare of trumpets , a single episode of.... **"Hotel"**! Thrill again to bearded Geoff, carefree Mrs. Cabot, and most of all the irrepressible Christine. Roll on the new season!



If this is Maelstrom, it must be Monday. (Or Wednesday, or Friday)

'Arabic Hour' entertains great numbers of Arab-Americans

By Piney Kesting

WASHINGTON — Four years ago, two Arab-Americans in the Boston area decided there was a need for an ethnic media network that would both inform and entertain the Arab-American community. Combining that idea with a great deal of enthusiasm and a total lack of media experience, the "Sabagh Al Khair" (Good Morning) show was launched in September 1981.

The past four years have marked a period of tremendous growth and struggle as the half hour "Sabagh Al Khair" show evolved into the one hour, syndicated "Arabic Hour," which now airs weekly in Boston, San Francisco, Detroit, New York and Washington, D.C. A recent interview with executive producer Mikhael Haidar who launched the programme back in 1981, revealed that determination and enthusiasm can go a long way in accomplishing a dream.

According to Haidar, "from the original inception of the programme we wanted to focus on the Arab-American community and the American community so there was a decision from the start that the programme would be done in English ... Half of our battle here is trying to educate our own kids in this country about their own heritage and we can't do it in Arabic because they don't speak Arabic. The second half of the problem is trying to educate the Americans about who is funding that battle over there."

The first nine months of the "Sabagh Al Khair" show were a learning experience for Haidar and the volunteers who produced the show. The weekly routine of producing a half-hour show taught them the rudiments of filming and editing, and inspired them enough to expand the show to a full hour. In 1982, the show expanded to a one-hour weekly programme and was renamed "The Arabic Hour." At that point, Haidar explained, the volunteer staff of "The Arabic Hour" was able not only to improve on the contents of the programme, but to clearly define their long-range goals.

Basically, the needs of the community helped to determine the philosophy of "The Arabic Hour" which is to "provide the Arab-American community with a way to get information to its people and to provide access to the views Arab-Americans want to express or to issues related to U.S.-Arab relations." Haidar added that "we are trying ...to educate the Americans... about the progress in the Arab World (and) to educate the Americans about the Arab-Americans themselves, their neighbours."

Today, "The Arabic Hour" offers its viewers a variety of information ranging from a weekly news wrapup, to interviews, Arabic cooking, special features that often include documentaries, and Arabic music. Guest appearances on the show have featured an international array of speakers ranging from Yasser Arafat to former Congressman Paul Findley, Lord Caradon, Vanessa Redgrave, Professor Edward Said, author Grace Halsell, former Ambassador Andrew Kilgore, Congress-man Nick Joe Rahall and many others.

Since 1983, the show has been syndicated and now airs weekly in Boston and channel 68, San Francisco on channel 26, Detroit on channel 19, New York on channel J and, as of May 26, in Washington, D.C. on channel 56. Although the programme does not have official ratings, in the cities of Boston and San Francisco alone it reaches approximately one quarter-of-a-million people.

"The Arabic Hour", is unique not only because it had managed to survive some very difficult financial crises, but because it has grown from an inexperienced one-man, one-camera operation to a complete, professional studio staffed by volunteers. These volunteers are responsible for filming, editing and producing the weekly segments of the show, as well as editing pieces that have come in from free-lancers working in the Middle East. At this point, "The Arabic Hour" is the only syndicated Arabic television programme which offers its viewers coverage of major Arab-American events such as the annual National Association of Arab-American (NAAA) conventions. There are no paid employees and as Mikhael Haidar commented, "what holds all these people together is the message they are trying to bring out."



The Arab-Americans have found 'The Arabic Hour' programme informative as well as entertaining

Wild men of Borneo carouse with 'tuak'

By Robert Mahoney
Reuter

LUBOK ANTU, Malaysia — The *Ibans of Borneo may have given* up head-hunting but they can still crack a few skulls with their fierce hospitality.

For one week each June they go on the warpath against work, worry and wisdom armed only with an unending supply of home-brewed rice wine.

For nights on end wooden longhouses beside the jungle rivers of Sarawak rattle to the sounds of merry-making as Ibans and other native tribes known collectively as Dayaks celebrate harvest festival.

Visitors as well as friends and family are swept along on a tide of tuak, a sweet, milky-white brew of fermented rice.

Ibans offer tuak as a traditional greeting to guests all year round but at festival time the longhouse is awash with it.

Great brown Chinese pottery jars gurgle contentedly in every home as the yeast performs the miracle of turning water (and rice) into wine.

Bare-breasted women ladle out gallons of the syrupy concoction which fuels days of carousing, music-making, story-telling and head-splitting hangovers.

The festival, called Gawai Dayak, is the highpoint of the year for the dozen or so native tribes which make up 40 per cent of the 1.4 million people in east Malaysia's Sarawak state.

Each tribe has its own festivals but after independence from Britain in 1963 the government gave the Dayaks a collective holiday on a par with the feasts of the state's other ethnic groups — lunar new year for the Chinese and the end of the Ramadan fast for Muslim Malays.

Longhouses are spruced up, animals slaughtered and sons and husbands who work away in towns or logging camps come home laden with presents, food and drink.

They lope sure-footedly up the notched tree trunks and along the duckboards which lead to the longhouse, a ramshackle assemblage of planks, bamboo, palm thatch and corrugated iron.

Perched on stilts about 15 feet above the mud, the houses are often more than 100 yards (metres) long and hold up to 30 families.

The longhouse is a version of a town terrace, a row of connected houses with a street front and back but all under one roof. Each family occupies a room opening onto a closed gallery or verandah running the entire length of the front of the house.

At midnight at the start of the festival residents begin a trek which will take them to each door along the gallery. Rattan Mats are spread on the bamboo floor and out comes an enormous kettle of tuak.

"Don't drink it all," whispers my host Munai. "There are many days to go."

Too late. My glass is filled and a chant of "one go" swells from the circle of cross-legged drinkers. I have to accept the challenge. In these drinking battles the Ibans take no prisoners. Fail to drain a cup and your companions literally pour it down your throat. All in good fun of course.

We move on to the next house, just three steps. Here after the tuak the head of the house emerges with an armful of dark green bottles.

Many Ibans these days can afford to buy beer and liquor from Chinese shops down river. Five glasses are lined up in front of me containing various red, brown, amber and white liquids.

I politely refuse a second glass of VSOP compounded brandy, "made in Indonesia from ingredients imported from France" says the label, to no avail. The liquor gushes over protesting outstretched fingers into the glass.

Sleep did not trouble the revellers who continued through the night. The cool morning breeze brought some relief but a longhouse is no place to nurse a hangover.

Women began pounding rice with wooden pestles at dawn. The rhythmic thud mixed with cries of fighting cocks tethered to front doors. The Ibans are mad on cockfighting.

A young woman offered the day's first refreshment — tuak.

Down to the river to bathe then back into the fray. Today was the "Whetstone Festival", an age-old rite for blessing the stones used to sharpen knives and axes for clearing the jungle.

The Iban still practise slash and burn agriculture, clearing land to plant dry hill rice. After just one or two crops the soil is exhausted and must lie fallow for up to a decade.

Tuak and food were poured onto the ground as an offering to the spirits and gods. Some Ibans are Christians but most are animists worshipping birds such as the magnificent hornbill.

American business companies take away medical profits

Merger-mania in the U.S. is affecting private hospitals. Lack of public money is spurring the private sector, but there is suspicion and apprehension in the medical profession. **Terry Dodsworth** *describes the outrage of some medical purists.*

NEW YORK — Hospital management is one of the few areas of business in the U.S. in which profit-oriented companies compete directly with institutions run as public services. True to expectations in the era of Reaganomics, it is the investor-owned organisations which are running away with all the prizes.

Wall Street's attention has been focused on the hospital sector by two recent events. The first was the enormous publicity attracted by the Humana Group following its controversial artificial heart transplants in its Louisville hospital. Humana is an investor-owned hospital company run for profit and known for its go-getting drive and growth ambitions. It owes its present position in the public eye to a decision to invest heavily in the talent necessary to carry medicine into this new field.

The second incident was the agreed $6.6 billion merger between Hospital Corporation of America (HCA) and American Hospital Supply, a wholesale organisation which dominates its own sector. Together, the two companies will create a colossus, with sales around $7 billion this year.

The merger proposals underline the momentum that has built up in the "for-profit" sector over the last few years. By far the most dynamic institutions in the U.S. hospital service at present come from this investor-owned segment of the industry. HCA, for example, has been growing at a compound rate of between 18 per cent and 20 per cent a year, and in the last few years the inevstor groups as a whole have been taking away shares from the rest of the industry.

Investor-owned hospitals form a quite distinct segment within a somewhat diversified institutional framework. The majority of hospitals in the country are run by private charitable or religious organisations on a non-profit making basis, usually helped by donations from their sponsoring organisations. A smaller, but significant, number of public hospitals is owned by the local authorities, with particular responsibility for caring for the poor.

For years, the investor-owned organisations have occupied a distinctive niche in the market. They tended to be specialised, smaller hospitals set up by an entrepreneurial doctor who saw a particular local need. Even today, the 1,200 for-profit hospitals represent 18 per cent of the U.S. hospital total, but offer only 11 per cent of the available beds.

About 15 years ago, however, the structure of the investor-owned sector began to change with the advent of several expansionary groups intent on gobbling up their neighbours. HCA, a Nashville group founded by Mr. Thomas Frist, a doctor turned businessman, was one of the pioneers of this process, steadily advancing to a point where it now owns 420 hospitals around the country.

The pace of expansion by the investor groups has accelerated in the last two years as U.S. health care has been put on a cost-cutting regime. The big squeeze on hospitals, caused by dizzy price increases which reached a peak of 17 per cent in 1981, began to be felt in earnest after the 1983 Social Security Act.

This piece of legislation, aimed at rewarding efficiency in the hospitals — an objective that has outraged some medical purists — remodelled payments by Medicare, the basic national insurance system which accounts for almost 40 per cent of all health care expenditure. Instead of reimbursing hospitals for costs accrued in treating a patient, the scheme gives hospitals a pre-set fee according to the illness diagnosed. If the hospital overspends, it loses money. If it performs according to the standard, it makes a profit. If it is super-efficient, it makes a healthy margin.

A similar desire to trim costs has been sweeping through the privately-insured sector as well. Virtually every big union contract of the last two years has remodelled health benefits one way or another, usually by giving workers covered by the plans incentives to use the health services more sparingly.

The number of patients entering hospitals has consequently dropped sharply, leaving hospitals with a surplus of beds and swollen overheads. Currently only about 60 per cent of beds are in use.

As if these pressures in the market place were not enough, hospitals have been faced with a drought in development funds. For the past 30 years or so, Federal grant and loan finance has been available to support new building and reconstruction. These funds have dried up, and the government does not seem disposed, in the new era of budget-cutting, to reinstate them. In short, the hospital service lacks capital — a perfect recipe for a private-sector entrepreneur.

In this new environment the investor-owned groups put their success down to both their managerial abilities and their access to finance. "The for-profit hospitals were more management oriented, better prepared to cope with the changes and operate under tighter conditions," says Mr. Tom Goodwin of the Federation of American Hospitals. "The other hospitals had worked without incentives because they could always go back for more money from the insurers or Medicare whenever they wanted."

At the same time, the investor groups have begun to show their financial muscle by breaking into the charmed circle of the big teaching hospitals that set the standards of the profession.

Several of these proud old institutions including the George Washington University Hospital, and the 1,000-bed, Presbyterian St. Luke's group in Denver, have agreed to takeovers recently. The main reason for these combinations is funding. George Washington, for example, is in surplus, but needed around $35 million for reconstruction and new buildings.

Inevitably, there is a great deal of suspicion and apprehension in the medical profession about the impact of the investor groups.

Many doctors feel that the profit motive and good medicine simply do not mix. The blatant business orientation of these companies, now diversifying outwards to become huge medical conglomerates, controlling nursing homes, suppliers and even insurance companies, sits ill with the purists dedicated to curative care. There is abundant criticism of the for-profit groups for cutting corners.

But healthy investors can scarcely ignore the spectacular growth of the leading for profit groups. Since 1980, net earnings at HCA have jumped from $81 million to $243 million, while it has consistently made around 15 per cent on equity capital. Humana's profits went from $65 million in 1980 to $193 million last year. Financial Times news feature.

Sot draws with Bernal, retains title

BANGKOK (Agencies) — Thailand's Sot Chitalada retained his World Boxing Council (WBC) flyweight boxing title Saturday when he fought a controversial draw with Mexican challenger Gabriel Bernal.

Bernal, methodically stalking his opponent, floored the 23-year-old Thai twice seconds into the first round with a stunning left hook, and then in the eighth, with a furious roundhouse left and right combination. He opened a bloody cut over the Thai's left eye in the seventh round.

Sot, known for his quickness, dodged many of Bernal's blows and with long jabs managed to prevent Bernal from trapping him in the corner. He momentarily stunned Bernal with a roundhouse right in the second round and then again with a flurry of blows in the seventh that seemed to have the Mexican in trouble for a few moments.

American judge Martin Denkin scored a 116-112 win to Sot. Australian judge Malcolm Bulner had it 115-115 and Italy's Angelo Palleti 114-114 to make the official verdict a draw.

Bernal, who lost the title to Sot on a split decision on October 8 last year reacted angrily and his manager Arturo Hernandez said he planned an official protest to the WBC.

Al Faisaly, Amman on final for soccer association shield

AMMAN (J.T.) — Al Faisaly and Amman soccer clubs are expected to meet on Sunday evening at Amman stadium to play the final match for the Soccer Association Shield Championship.

The match is due to be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Al Faisaly defeated Al Wihdat, the most popular team in the country, last Tuesday 2-0.

On Thursday evening Al Faisaly beat Amman 1-0. Amman is the holder of the championship shield for 1984.

The association rules state that a team beaten twice is eliminated.

Twelve premier division clubs participated in the tournament. Amman and Al Faisaly have already lost one match each.

Premier League's season resumes

AMMAN (J.T.) — The soccer premier league season will resume July 25 after a recess of one month. The first match will be played at Irbid stadium between Al Arabia and Al Jadesieh soccer clubs.

Navratilova, McEnroe favoured for Wimbledon

By Brian Creighton
Reuter

LONDON — After their failures at the French open, John McEnroe and Martina Navratilova can be expected to make spirited defence of their Wimbledon titles when the championships begin next week.

Both have much to gain here. McEnroe, who has won Wimbledon three of the last four years, might have found his resolve waning if he had realised his main aim for 1985 by winning the French title for the first time.

But his semifinal defeat by eventual champion Mats Wilander of Sweden will have renewed the urgency of McEnroe's approach to this event as he nears the kind of domination enjoyed by his predecessor as king of Wimbledon, Bjorn Borg.

McEnroe will see this tournament as an opportunity to atone for yet another unsuccessful bid in Paris, where he almost won last year until he squandered a two-set lead in the final against Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia.

Wimbledon can be expected to bring out McEnroe's best tennis as he attempts to regain a domination of the grand slam events which has waned since he added his fourth U.S. open title last September.

The 26-year-old American has a remarkable affinity with grass courts, where his great speed and lightning reflexes give him such an edge.

He has had an up and down 1985 so far, starting well by winning the grand prix masters and Philadelphia U.S. indoor events and following up with victories in Houston, Milan and Chicago.

But after he was upset by Sweden's Joakim Nystrom in the quarter-finals at the World Championship Tennis (WCT) finals in Dallas early in May, McEnroe maintained that he had not been playing well all year.

Though he won at Atlanta after that, he suffered defeats against Lendl in the final of the tournament of champions at Forest Hills, New York, and in the ATP team championships in Duesseldorf. Then came the debacle in Paris, where he lost to Wilander 6-1, 7-5, 7-5 after leading 5-1 in the third set.

Those defeats have not been enough to cost McEnroe his number one ranking, but his pride has been dented and his reputation tarnished.

Navratilova has been more successful than McEnroe, but her defeat in the Paris final to Chris Evert Lloyd was more costly, dropping her to second place behind her great rival for the first time in three years.

It was only Navratilova's second defeat of 1985, the other coming against Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia early in the year.

But Lloyd also won the Australian open last December after Navratilova had been beaten by Helena Sokova in the semifinals, and her elevation to the number one spot caused Wimbledon organisers a problem.

They solved it by naming Lloyd and Navratilova the joint top seeds, the first time they have resorted to that solution.

McEnroe and Navratilova have undertaken different methods of preparation. For the first time in several years, McEnroe has not played the grass court warmup tournament at London's Queen's club, opting instead to prepare in the warmth of California.

He was expected here last Thursday night, leaving himself just three days to acclimitise.

If he is struggling with the elements and with his own game, there could be some new twists to the fiery behaviour which have marked his performance in the past.

Navratilova, by contrast, is playing — and playing well — in the women's event in Eastbourne this week, where she said she is working on a harder serve and hitting it well.

Navratilova's defeat in the classic Paris final by 6-3,6-7,7-5 has served to strengthen her determination to go all the way at Wimbledon again.

"I cried a little. Sure it hurts but I had a little talk with myself and decided to get my game in gear.

"I'm serving much better and it will get more destructive. It really is the key. The rest of my game falls together when I'm hitting that service well," she said.

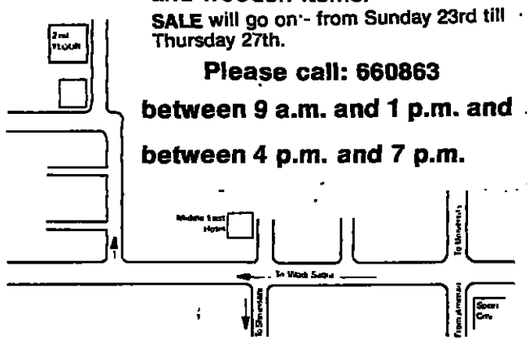
Navratilova has won Wimbledon three successive times and five times in the past seven years, and on grass she has a huge psychological edge on all her rivals, including Lloyd.

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RESULTS OF HORSE RACES FRIDAY JUNE 21, 1985

* * * * * * * *

FIRST RACE:
For beginner horses
Distance: 1,600 metres.
Time: 2 minutes

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Nassar	Mohammad A. El Hady Rabie
2ND:	M. Raied	Mohammad A. El Naby
3RD:	Shaiesh	Ahmad Mjally El Rizik

SECOND RACE:
For third class horses
Distance: 1,400 metres
Time: 1 minute 42 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	El Balkawieh	Hassan El Daham
2ND:	Kawakib	Oudih El Kaisy
3RD:	J. El Mshakar	A. El Sattar Matar

THIRD RACE:
For beginner horses
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 10 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	El Hamadany	Jamal Mohammad El Zabin
2ND:	Shams Amman	Samy Haddadin
3RD:	Batta	Mishal El Faiez

FOURTH RACE:
For third class horses
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 9 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Faridih	H.H. Sherif Nasir Stable
2ND:	Jallab	H.H. Sherif Nasir Stable
3RD:	El Hmaidy	H.H. Sherif Nasir Stable

FIFTH RACE:
For third class horses
Distance: 1,600 metres
Time: 1 minute 54 seconds

	HORSE	OWNER
1ST:	Ibin El Reeh	Mishal El Faiez
2ND:	El Lahik	Mishal El Faiez
3RD:	El Sbaily	Mishal El Faiez

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SYLVESTER STALLONE
(RAMBO)
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema **RAINBOW**
Tel: 625155
SYLVESTER STALLONE
(RAMBO)
Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

Cinema **OPERA**
Tel: 675573
UP THE CREEK
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30.
Abdali, behind ALIA offices

Cinema **PALESTINE**
Tel: 22117
1- THE RETURN OF HEROES
2- THE SEVEN GATES OF HELL
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema **RAGHADAN**
Tel: 22198
BOXER
(Colour)
Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

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New wave of economics stresses incentive policies

By Arthur B. Laffer
and Nayef S. Zu'bi

Arthur Laffer is the "guru of tax revolt" and the mastermind of "Reagonomics". He is also the chairman of A.B. Laffer Associates, a leading business consulting firm, and a potential Senate candidate. Nayef S. Zu'bi is a Ph.D. graduate inbusiness. He is also a graduate of University of Southern California (USC) School of Engineering. Dr. Zu'bi teaches at USC School of Business.

"Nor should the argument seem strange that taxation may be so high as to defeat its object, and that, given sufficient time to gather the fruits, a reduction of taxation will run a better chance than an increase of balancing the budget. For to take the opposite view today is to resemble a manufacturer who, running at a loss, decides to raise his price and when his declining sales increase the loss, wrapping himself in the rectitude of plain arithmetic, decides they prudence requires him to raise the price still more — and who, when at last his account is balanced with nought on both sides, is still found righteously declaring that it would have been the act of a gambler to reduce the price when you were already making a loss." J.M. Keynes, The Means to Prosperity, 1983, reprinted by Smith, Keynes, and Marshall, Publishers, 1959, pp. 11-12.

The precipitous decline in the U.S. economy in the 1970s could be singled out in the annals of economics to show where misguided economic policies might lead. The failure of demand side management of the economy in achieving price stability, sustained growth, and low levels of unemployment, has been the case in one country after another. The search for a new economic order has been on the move. Politico-economic experimentation has been going on everywhere.

In the last few years the United States has been putting into effect an economic policy that restores confidence in private enterprise — an experiment which, regardless of labels, could be characterised as incentive based economics.

Incentives alter behaviour

The central proposition of this new wave of economics is that people alter their behaviour when economic incentives change. If the incentives for doing an activity increase relative to alternative activities, more of the now more attractive activity will be done. Likewise, if impediments are imposed upon activity, less of the now diminished-incentive activity will be forthcoming.

Government actions through the myriads of taxes, subsidies, regulations, restrictions, and requirements affect the overall economic activity through their impact upon the incentive structure of the economy. In this light, one would see the results of the president's tax cut programme of 1981, phased in over three stages, as consistent with the prediction of the supply side economic model.

In his own way, the president contrasted the prediction of the traditional economic thinking of the demand side vs. supply side school predictions in a speech before the 11th Annual Conservative Political Action Conference in March of 1984, where he said:

"Their failures were not caused by erratic weather patterns — unusual rotations of the moon — or by the personality of my predecessor. They were caused by misguided policies and misunderstanding human nature. Believe me, you cannot create a desert, hand a person a cup of water, and call that compassion. You cannot pour billions of dollars into "make-work" jobs while destroying the economy that supports them and call that opportunity. And you cannot build up years of dependence on government and dare call that hope.

"But, apparently nothing bothers our liberal friends. The same expertise that told them their policies must succeed, convinced them that our programme spelled economic Armageddon. First they blamed the recession on our tax cuts. The trouble is, our tax cuts hadn't started yet. They also warned that when our tax programme passed, America would face runaway inflation, record interest rates, and a collapse of confidence. But, at least they got part of it right. Our programme passed — and we witnessed a collapse all right. A collapse of inflation from 12.4 down to about four per cent; a collapse of the prime interest rate from over 21 per cent to 11; and a new surge of confidence in stocks and bonds.

"They warned that decontrolling the price of oil would send the cost of gas at the pumps skyrocketing. We decontrolled, and the price is lower today than it was three years ago when we decontrolled.

"Now, all this means more growth, more jobs, more opportunities, and a more competitive America. Now, lately the pessimists have been sounding a new alarm: The dollar is so strong, they say, that exporters can't export and we'll have no chance for lasting growth.

"Well, the facts are, as Don Reagan has pointed out — the dollar is strong because of people's confidence in our currency, our low rate inflation, and the incentives to invest in the United States. No American should undermine confidence in this nation's currency. A strong dollar is one of our greatest weapons against inflation. Anyone who doubts the value of a strong currency should look at the post-war performances of Japan, Switzerland, and West Germany.

"Yes, we have a trade deficit. But this isn't entirely new. The United States had a merchandise trade deficit in almost all of the years between 1790 and 1875. I remember that well. 'Course — I was only a boy at the time. But that was when our economy grew into one of the largest and strongest in the world. Rising incomes have given us the ability to increase purchases from abroad. The U.S. economy is serving as an engine for worldwide recovery. And this will translate into greater demands for our own goods. But even with our current trade deficits, exports of goods and services have made a greater contribution to this recovery than to any previous recovery in the post-war period."

Recovery picks up

Delaying the recovery to 1983, was mainly caused by the delay in tax cuts compounded by falling energy prices and falling interest rates. These factors deepened and prolonged the recession in 1981 and 1982.

In 1981, for example, the five per cent cut that supposedly took effect Oct. 1 was prerated over the calendar year as 1.25 per cent tax-rate reduction for the full year. Similarly, on Jan. 1, 1982, Jan. 1, 1983, and Jan. 1, 1984, the cumulative tax rate cut was 10, 18, and 23 per cent respectively. The strongest recovery since World War II actually took place in 1983, when the bulk of the tax cut came into effect.

The productivity in 1983 as up 6.2 per cent, better than the U.S. average for the whole 1960s and clearly better than the U.S. average of the last decade. In 1984 the growth in real income was up by 6.7 per cent.

The inflation rate during 1983 and 1984 and so far in 1985, is contained in the 3-4 per cent. This was a surprise to those who predicted runaway inflation in the aftermath of the tax cut. "How can the economy absorb that big an expansionary punch without aggravating our already intolerable inflation?" so contended prominent economist Walter Heller in a Wall Street Journal editorial.

Personal saving rates, though, have not risen, mainly due to the appreciation of the existing stock of wealth. Business savings rates, however, have increased as have real, nonresidential investments. In the first five quarters since the tax cut took place, this measure of capital investment is up 17 per cent, in contrast to a 7 per cent increase in personal consumption expenditure.

Deregulation of oil has brought us lower prices in oil, gasoline and other related products at readily available quantities. Air fares are lower, trucking rates are down and now individual Americans can earn competitive yields held at banks. With deregulation primary function of the American industries once again will be to serve consumers.

The budget deficit and the revenue effect of the "Laffer Curve" argument are pointed out to indicate the shortcomings of the supply side economic model. A closer look at numbers reveal a different story.

In general terms, lower tax rates may or may not reduce the budget deficit. Many factors come into play. The longer a reduction in tax rates is in existence, the more likely it will expand total revenue. Individual and businesses will have time to adjust. The economic vigor that accompanies a tax-rate cut also tends to reduce welfare spending as workers find productive employment and businesses become more successful, necessitating less government assistance.

The budget deficit figures arrived at in a statistical fashion using some projected figures of key economic variables need not be revealing. For example, the scholarly work of Eisner-Pieper points to the shortcoming of the public debt and budget deficit figures. The government's books, unlike those of business, do not take into account government assets, both financial and tangible, as well as the effects of inflation and varying interest rate, in arriving at these figures. The Office of Management and Budget has estimated that in rough terms, each one per cent of additional real Gross National Product raises tax revenues by $14 billion and reduces expenditures by $6 billion, thus resulting in a net reduction in the federal deficits of $20 billion.

Furthermore, lower tax rates augument the tax base by reducing the underground economy, tax avoidance schemes, and even illegal activity.

In the fourth quarter of 1982, when unemployment peaked, the federal budget deficit climbed to $208 billion. By the fourth quarter of 1983, the rate dipped some $18 billion to $190 billion. That number, even when looked at in a purely statistical fashion, with $33 billion tax cut coming into effect meant a reduction of $51 billion. The surpluses of the state and local governments rose by $15 billion between 1982 and 1983. In all the reduction was $66 billion. In 1984, the federal budget deficit was $175 billion, while the state and local governments surpluses stood at $58.2 billion.

The contention that pro-growth policies end with the 1981 tax cut, and the potential for growth is limited, robs us of the innovative spirit of free enterprise and incentives. The stock market indices illustrate the point. In today's dollars the 1966 Dow Jones Industrial Average would have exceeded 2,900. Now, it stands in the vicinity of 1,300. S & P deflated index which stood at 96.9 in 1965, was 47.0 in 1981. The rise in the confidence of the stock market makes it a viable alternative to raising capital.

Figures tell different tale

Another standard argument against the 1981 tax cut is the charge that it was "a pot of gold for the rich" and "a mere pittance for those with lower income groups." Once again the figures, tell a completely different tale.

* In 1982 the rise of the revenue collected from people who made one million or more was 42 per cent.
* In 1982 8,300 claimed income of $1 million or more. In 1981 5,300 did.
* For those who claimed income of $100,000 or more, tax receipts increased by 13.2 per cent between 1981 to 1982. In 1981 they paid 15.2 per cent of the total tax which jumped to 20 per cent in 1983. Those earning $75,000 or more (the top 1.36 per cent of tax payers), paid 10.9 per cent more in 1983 than is 1981. Their burden of tax rose from 20.4 per cent to 23.3 per cent. The bottom half of tax payers' tax burden fell down from 7.5 per cent to 7.1 per cent.
* In 1982, 68 million people claimed income of $25,000or less. In 1981, 70.5 million people did.
* In 1982, 22 million people claimed incomes between $25,000 and $50,000. In 1981, 20.6 million did.
* In 1983 tax receipts rose by 4.4 per cent inspite of tax rate cut. In 1982 tax receipts fell by 1.5 per cent.

The above is not meant to suggest that the budget deficit is something to be reckoned with and, as such, doesn't matter. The issue, however, is how to go about reducing it. Raising taxes to balance the budget doesn't make much sense. The standard argument is that, if taxes are raised, the budget deficit will be reduced, which in turn will reduce the interest rate, increase investment and consumption of interest sensitive items, and weaken the dollar, enhancing exports and reducing imports, all increasing output and employment. Eliminating the intermediate steps in this flow of logic would mean that output rises by increasing taxes.

Empirical and theoretical research fails to be conclusive regarding the presence of a casual relationship running from deficits to interest rates. The failure is in part due to the difficulty of defining key concepts, including the budget deficit figure, and the casualty concept.

Bad economics cause budget deficit

Budget deficit is not the reason for bad economics; it is caused by bad economics. Its reduction should not begin with hunting out imagined ills. It should begin with lowering the demand for government. A good paying job continues to be the best type of welfare, to use president Kennedy's famous words. The Federal Reserve, the central bank, by adopting a price rule, where the value of the dollar is once again guaranteed against a commodity standard, will lower interest rates, and dampen inflation even further.

You needn't point to labels, such as "Reagonomics" or "Laffer Curve" because they tend to obscure the underlying facts. The basic issue to which these labels were a "nomenclature" is whether an incentive based economics is working? The innovative spirit of free people never failed us here.

Shamir admits economic failure

AMMAN (Petra) — Israeli Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Yitzhak Shamir has admitted the failure of all Israeli government austerity measures that the government has taken to remedy the ailing Israeli economy. Shamir was speaking in an interview with Radio Israel.

Finance officials fail to agree plan on money reform

TOKYO (R) — Finance ministers from major industrial nations failed to make progress at a Tokyo conference Friday on reforming the world's fluctuating money system although they admitted it was causing problems, officials said.

They told Reuters the ministers endorsed a report on international monetary reform prepared by their deputies which said there was no viable alternative yet to the floating exchange rate system.

"This demonstrates they have not made any progress. They agree the present system is deficient but it was not possible to end the problems," one official told Reuters.

The ministers from the Group of 10 discussed calls by France, Italy and many developing countries for an overhaul of the international financial system, plagued by wild currency swings since fixed exchange rates were abandoned in the early 1970s.

But the United States and West Germany have said money markets should decide how currency values are set and argued that government interference would only cause inflation.

The Group of 10 was created by Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States, and later joined by Switzerland.

The report by the ministers' deputies agreed there were weaknesses in the present system but said most of them believed a return to fixed parities was not realistic at present.

"In the view of the large majority of the deputies, the adoption of alternatives to a sytem based on the floating of key currencies is unrealistic under current and foreseeable circumstances," it said.

It added that France still wanted to move to three currency zones based on the yen, the dollar and West European currencies, but this could not be agreed.

France has advocated an ending towards fixed exchange rates — first inside the zones, then among them.

The deputies' report, obtained by Reuters before public issue, said the discussions were not acriminious.

The officials said after the conference that questions over the future role of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), foreign exchange market intervention and the surveillance role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) remained open.

Sources close to the meeting had said one possible outcome might have been to allow the IMF to monitor industrial countries' policies to help them converge and add a calmer note to exchange rate links.

Flak jackets prevented from going to Syria

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The Pentagon plans to distribute to federal agencies 11,000 bullet-proof flak jackets and limb guards it bought for $11.8 million last year, to prevent the equipment from being shipped to Syria.

The jackets and arm and leg guards were made by a firm in Fulda, West Germany after the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1983 authorised the company to export to Syria the garments made of a material known as Kevlar which was purchased in the United States.

Pentagon spokesman Mr. Michael Burch said the Defence Department had been unaware of the issuance of the export licence by the Commerce Department, but when it learned of it, the Pentagon began a "damage-limiting operation to keep an important item like this from ending up in the wrong hands."

The Commerce Department rescinded the firm's export licence in December 1983 but by then the first shipments of Kevlar had been delivered to the company.

Arab Bank Ltd. seeks joint venture in China

DUBAI (R) — Jordan's Arab Bank Ltd. is seeking to form a joint venture in China with Bank of China, Board Chairman Abdul Majid Shoman told the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al Khaleej.

Mr. Shoman, speaking on his way home from a trip to China, said that his talks with Chinese officials centred on the joint venture. "We hope that higher authorities will agree to the opening of this bank," he said.

Mr. Shoman said his bank had approval to set up a branch in China but added: "We prefer to wait for the opening of a joint bank."

Chinese contractors have several projects in Jordan and some 2,500 Chinese construction workers live there. Jordanian firms are involved in power and construction projects in China.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A very confusing and potentially difficult day and evening, and you would be wise to really live and not just think the Golden Rule. Side-step a brewing argument.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good day to study your environment and make any improvements you feel are necessary, and you will be happier.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) There are obstacles against your having a grand time today, so be content with simple and wholesome pleasures that are best.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have to be calm, cool and collected at home if you want to maintain harmony there today. Not a good day to entertain.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study further into the philosophy of life you profess and you can make the future much brighter thereby.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study your financial status well and know how to cut down on expenses so that you can build a reserve quickly.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) There is very little you can do about conditions today, so accept them and carry on wisely.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good day to work on odds and ends so that you make time for bigger things ahead. Stave off tension at home.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may meet with a disappointment where a friend is concerned today, so postpone asking a favor.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Avoid the limelight today and steer clear of an encounter with a bigwig. Get busy at new interests.

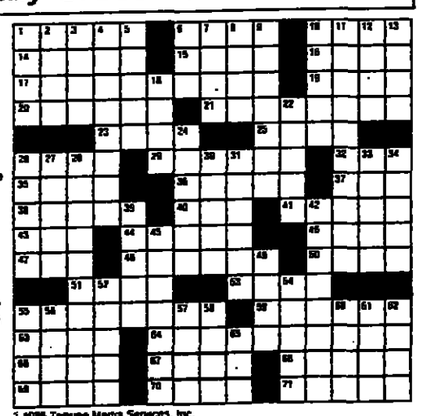
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You want to get into some new interests, but need more data before you can do so successfully.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have to be patient today when many irritations may arise so that you do not lose your equilibrium.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Try to please a partner who is in a bit of a turmoil and show you are loyal and understanding. Not a day to discuss future agreements.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be able to solve any problematical affair very wisely and can easily find the flaws in any situation and get them righted. Teach early to pay compliments instead of looking on the negative side and more can be accomplished.

THE Daily Crossword by Samuel K. Fliegner



ACROSS
1 Holiday or candle
6 Ski lift
10 Pinnacle
14 Max. masonry
15 — plea (try for a lighter sentence)
16 Theda —
17 Bishop of Rome
19 Tom Sawyer's Polly
20 Overdue payment
21 Famed for a sword
23 Loquacious
25 — go bragh
28 Family member
29 Olympics event
32 Eccl. grp.
35 Islamic law
36 Ana or Fe
37 Skin bump
38 Swung around
40 — Valley, Ida.
41 "— is an island"
43 RSVP word
44 An Astaire
46 Romantic Isle
47 Recede
48 Sailing vessel
50 Snicker—
51 "Exodus" author
53 Appellation for John Wayne
55 Streaked
59 Ecstatic
63 — Seton
64 Hero of Longfellow's poem
66 Strike with violence
67 Confused
68 Dodecanese island
69 Roget items: abbr.
70 N.L. cagers
71 Assignation

DOWN
1 Hindu title
2 Skunk trait
3 Afr. gazelle
4 Renounce
5 Where Katmandu is
6 Ft. Worth school
7 Dauntless
8 Samoan capital
9 Clothing
10 Calculators
11 "Hud" star
12 Sea bird
13 Indian memorial poles
18 Barren
22 Musical instrument
24 Flimdom's Jacqueline
26 Outdated
27 Extemporize
28 US folk hero
30 Safe
31 Destitute
33 Norman Vincent —
34 — Oakley
39 Ancient kingdom
42 Witness
45 Sweeper's aid
49 Penitent
52 Large quantity
54 Genflected
55 Colleen
56 Deeply
57 Moderate
58 Performing pair
60 Ethereal
61 Nol —
62 Try
65 — Palmas

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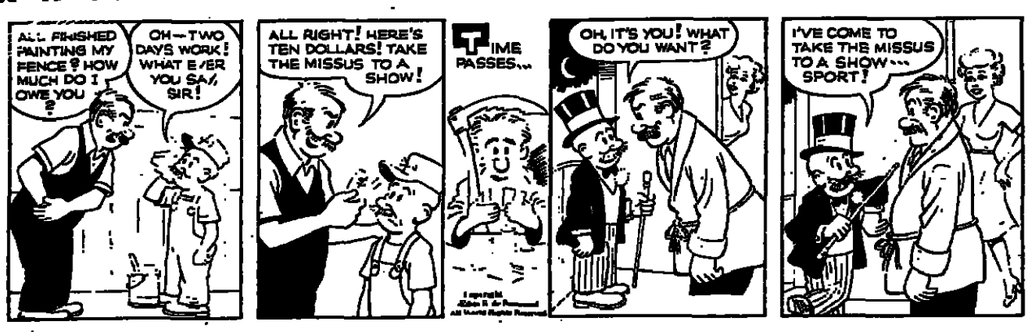
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

V	I	S	A		W	A	G	O	N		T	I	A	R
E	V	E	R		O	H	A	R	E		O	L	E	O
T	A	C	K		M	O	T	O	R	S	P	O	R	T
O	N	O		A	B	L	E			Q	P	E	R	A
		N	O	R	A	D		T	A	R	E			
A	B	D	U	C	T		D	E	T	E	R	R	E	D
S	E	H	R		S	H	A	P	E	S		A	L	A
C	R	A	S	H		A	V	E		T	A	C	I	T
A	N	N		E	E	L	I	E	R		T	I	D	E
P	E	D	A	L	L	E	D		I	R	O	N	E	D
			R	I	M	S		S	T	U	N	G		
A	D	I	E	U			P	A	T	E		C	A	B
A	U	T	O	M	O	B	I	L	E		L	A	L	O
R	E	E	L		P	A	P	E	R		O	R	E	L
E	T	R	E		T	R	E	S	S		O	S	E	D

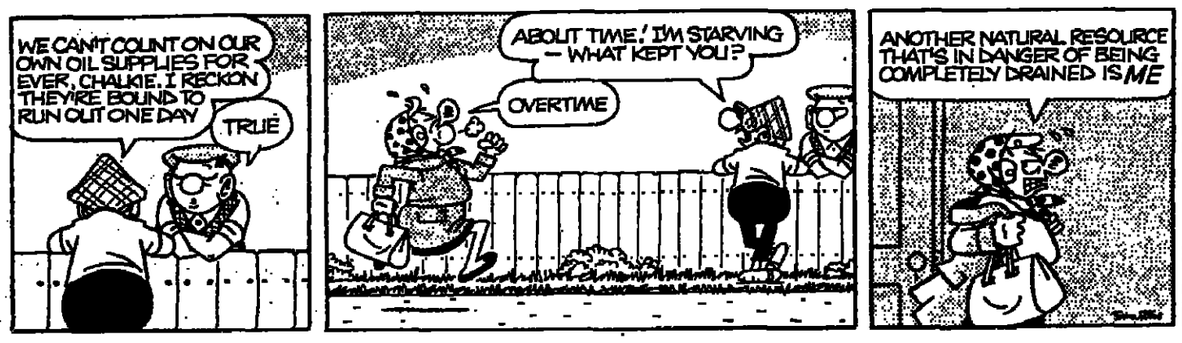
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF® By Harris



"I wasn't flirting with her. It's so dark in here, I thought she was you!"

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RIMEN

CUDIL

SULTES

GELIGG



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "○○○-○○○○○" FOR ○○!

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HENNA ARMOR STOOGE POPLIN.
Answer: That conceited guy didn't feel the need for a vacation because he was already on this— AN EGO TRIP

Security Council condemns S. Africa for Botswana raid

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The U.N. Security Council strongly condemned South Africa Friday for what it termed an unprovoked and unwarranted military attack a week ago on the capital of neighbouring Botswana.

The council, demanding full compensation for the loss of life and damage to property from "such acts of aggression," authorised the dispatch of a U.N. mission to the capital, Gaborone, to assess Botswana's aid needs.

The unanimously approved resolution represented the third time this week that the council censured South Africa for conduct related to neighbouring black nations.

South African commandos, travelling overland, struck at Gaborone in the early hours of June 14, leaving up to 15 persons dead, including women and a six-year-old boy.

Pretoria said the raid was directed at Botswana-based guerrillas of the African National Congress. Botswana, a nation of just over one million people, said it bars the use of its territory for anti-South Africa guerrilla operations.

The council unanimously condemned South Africa on Thursday for its commando raid last month into northern Angola near the U.S. oil installation in Cabinda and on Wednesday there was another censure vote in the case of Namibia (South West Africa).

The United States and Britain abstained in that vote because the council warned South Africa that if it continued to obstruct Namibian independence consideration would be given to the adoption of mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

On Friday, Warren Clark for the United States said he hoped U.S. support for the latest resolution would send a signal to South Africa that would be heard and heeded.

He termed the raid on Gaborone, after which the United States recalled its ambassador to South Africa, "a particularly deplorable violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Botswana."

Meanwhile Botswana has rejected South African claims that its troops seized a mass of intelligence information during the attack on Gaborone.

A statement by President Juett Masire Friday asked why Pretoria had taken almost a week to produce what it called evidence of anti-South African activities by some of the 12 people killed in the raid.

Pretoria alleged that the 10 houses and offices hit were bases for ANC guerrillas who are fighting to end white minority rule in South Africa.

"Almost seven days after the event, the South African authorities made an elaborate effort to justify the recent raid on Gaborone," Mr. Masire's statement said.

"It is amazing that it has taken almost a week to put on display the documents and items of military equipment alleged to have been seized when immediately after the raid they had displayed only one AK-47 rifle. This raises serious doubts about the claims of the South African authorities."

On Thursday, South African security police showed reporters what they said were documents and computer equipment taken during the raid and said they were a "treasure trove" of intelligence material.

Friday's resolution at the U.N. was submitted by Burkina Faso, Egypt, India, Madagascar, Peru and Trinidad-Tobago. It received the vote of all 15 council members including the United States, which often abstains on or vetoes anti-South Africa resolutions.

The resolution denounced the policy of "hot pursuit" employed by South Africa "to terrorise and destabilise Botswana and other countries in the southern African region."

It also called on the U.N. secretary-general to send a mission to Botswana to assess the damage caused by the raid and determine the level of assistance needed by Botswana both to rebuild and to "strengthen Botswana's capacity to receive and provide assistance to South African refugees."

Botswana's foreign minister, Miss Gaositwe Chiepe, opened the debate that her government had requested in a letter dated June 17.

Miss Chiepe told the council that South African commandos in fact had "murdered in cold blood, in their sleep, six South African refugees, two residents, two visitors (one of whom was a six-year-old girl from Lesotho) and two Botswana nationals."

Miss Chiepe denied South Africa's charge that her country was a guerrilla base.



AMAL'S 'TOYS': Unexploded mortar shells, with the tail fins of expended rounds, lined up in an exhibition of Beirut's Bourj Al Barajneh camp Saturday after the Shi'ite Amal movement began lifting the 34-day-old siege of Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut during which the Lebanese capital witnessed some of the fiercest fighting the country had ever seen. The Arabic banners read: There are toys given Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri (AP wirephoto)

Nepal launches probe into bombings

KATHMANDU (R) — Nepal's army chief cut short a visit to India and returned to Kathmandu Saturday while security forces stepped up a hunt for bombers who killed seven people in three days.

General Arjun Narsingh Rana returned home from New Delhi two days ahead of schedule "in consideration of the events in the country," state-run Radio Nepal reported.

Police have arrested more than 70 people since a wave of bomb attacks began on Wednesday, a Home Ministry spokesman told Reuters.

Radio Nepal said it did not know who was responsible for the bombs in Kathmandu and three other towns.

But a previously unknown group calling itself the United Liberation Fighters Friday scattered leaflets claiming responsibility for the blasts and warning of more attacks.

The group vowed to fight on until it achieved "the liberation of the people".

The official death toll in the bombings, which included explosions outside King Birendra's palace, parliament and government offices, was revised down to seven Saturday.

The death toll was initially reported higher because one body was blown to bits in a blast which tore through the lobby of the five star Hotel D'Annapurna. But the official news agency said three, not four people were killed in the hotel.

The government-owned newspaper the Rising Sun said the attacks were aimed at toppling the Himalayan state's ruler, King Birendra.

Little known Salvadorean group claims cafe killings

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — A little-known leftist guerrilla group has claimed responsibility for the cafe massacre of 13 people, including four U.S. Marines.

The Mardoqueo Cruz Urban guerrilla commandos, part of a handful of guerrilla groups fighting the U.S.-supported government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, issued a statement saying it carried out the attack.

A few hours before, the flag-draped caskets of the dead Marines were put on a special U.S. air force plane to begin the trip back to the United States.

Mr. Duarte attended the ceremony at Ilopango military air base and said, "for us Salvadoreans, this is a moment of sadness, the delivery of the bodies of these four men of honour".

Afterward, he said, "once more I call upon (Guillermo) Ungo, who has been talking about dialogue: now is the moment to say something about this murder."

Mr. Ungo is the head of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, which is the political ally of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. The liberation front is an umbrella organisation for the five guerrilla armies battling Mr. Duarte's government.

The Marines were among 13 people, including two American businessmen, killed when six to 10 men dressed in Salvadorean army uniforms opened fire Wednesday night on patrons at two outdoor cafes.

Unknown group claims Brussels explosion

BRUSSELS (R) — A bomb attack on the Brussels office of the West German chemical firm Bayer caused substantial damage Saturday but no casualties, and the Belgian news agency Belga said a hitherto unknown ecologist group had claimed responsibility.

The bomb went off early Saturday morning and police said it had apparently been placed in a letter box at the front of the building in the fashionable Avenue Louise area.

Belga said that, in an anonymous telephone call to the agency, a person speaking for the so far unknown "Peace Conquerors" group said the attack was directed against the disposal of chemical waste in the North Sea and to protest against the seizure of a ship of the ecologist group Greenpeace.

The Greenpeace ship Sirius was seized by Antwerp port authorities more than six weeks ago after it had been used to hamper ships dumping chemical waste off the Belgian cost.

Police said windows at the ground floor of the Bayer building had been smashed but nobody was hurt.

The bomb was the first in Brussels for several weeks and followed the arrests of six people in investigations into previous bomb blasts in Belgium.

COLUMN

New Yorkers bet on hijacked flight number

NEW YORK (R) — One of the most popular choices for gamblers choosing numbers in New York's state-run lottery this week was 847 — the number of the Trans World Airlines (TWA) flight hijacked to Beirut. The flight number ranked second only to the day's date, which is traditionally the most widely played. On Wednesday, for instance, some 7,800 people chose 847, only about 500 less than those picking the day's date. "It's not unusual for people to select a number based on a news event, even if that event is a tragedy," said a spokesman for the lottery, which is run each day. The number 847 has not been drawn as a prize-winner since the hijack drama started last Friday.

British MPs watch TV in chamber

LONDON (R) — British Members of Parliament (MP), bored by long debates, have devised a new way to stay awake in the chamber — watching cricket on pocket television sets. Opposition Labour parliamentarian Brian Sedgemore told the House of Commons Friday that fellow-members were sneaking miniature televisions into the chamber "to relieve themselves of the tedium of government speeches." He said he had been watching cricket matches between Britain and Australia in recent weeks. "I shall be watching the rest of the series," he said. He complained of the bad quality of television pictures, saying: "It needs a structural engineer to make alterations to the chamber so that reception can be improved." Parliamentarian Ann Clwyd, who owns a television with a screen the size of a matchbox, said: "I have lent it to cricket-mad male colleagues who cannot bear to be deprived of the latest score."

Court seizes firm's assets after boss is murdered

OSAKA, Japan (R) — A court has ordered the seizure of assets of a gold deposit firm whose chief was murdered on Tuesday as television cameras rolled. The order against the Toyota Shoji Company followed accusations by creditors. Their lawyers said the firm took millions of dollars from clients, many of them pensioners, for gold bars which were never delivered. The case was hurled into public view when television crews filmed two men smashing their way into the home of the company's chairman, Kazuo Nagano, 32, and later emerging with a bloodstained bayonet. Police said two men were arrested after the stabbing. The camera crews had been waiting to get a statement from Nagano. The inaction of journalists in face of the attack provoked an outcry media ethics.

UNESCO adopts reduced budget

PARIS (AP) — UNESCO's executive board has approved a programme and reduced budget for 1986-87 after rejecting a Soviet-backed resolution affirming the organisation's role in promoting disarmament.

The agreement by consensus — that is without a vote — came Friday at the end of a six-week meeting of the board that began with sharp disagreements over what the organisation should do to face the crisis caused by the U.S. withdrawal last Dec. 31.

But the Western nations and Japan, who provide most of UNESCO's financing, and the Third World and the Soviet Union avoided confrontations that would have divided the organisation even more, delegates said.

Instead, the board re-asserted its authority and gave a clear indication it was putting more controls on Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal, whose management of the organisation has been criticised.

Gisele Halimi, the French representative, welcomed the compromises reached and said the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation was "convalescing but on the road to being cured."

But Mrs. Halimi, who presided over the group that negotiated the compromise, also said the results of the meeting were not sufficient for the United States, which provided a quarter of the budget, to reconsider its decision to leave.

British delegate William Dodd said the documents approved for presentation to a session of the organisation's general conference in Sofia, Bulgaria, in October did not contain all his government had sought.

He specifically mentioned the failure of the board to make any reductions in a programme that deals with peace, human rights and "peoples' rights."

Mr. Dodd said he could not tell how the results of the meeting would be received in London because the text approved was long and complicated.

Japanese delegate Takaki Kagawa said dealing with budget reductions was a new experience. He also called for mechanisms to be established to monitor reforms.

The British are expected to make a statement next week on UNESCO. Britain has given notice it will follow the United States and leave the organisation at the end of the year unless there are major changes in its operations.

Soviet delegate Yuri Khitchevsky welcomed the political realism displayed at the meeting but warned consensus was fragile.

The budget approved totals $363.7 million compared to $384.3 million for 1984-85. It includes provisions for reductions of $97.7 million in programmes that reflect the loss of the U.S. contribution.

Japanese delegate Takaki Kagawa said dealing with budget reductions was a new experience. He also called for mechanisms to be established to monitor reforms.

Norwegian hijacker was 'ex-convict with a grudge'

OSLO (Agencies) — Norway's first hijack ended peacefully Friday night after an armed drunken man who held 115 passengers hostage on an internal flight for four hours finally surrendered, police said.

The 24-year-old Norwegian hijacked the Boeing 727 on a flight from Trondheim, Central Norway, to Oslo, as it approached the Norwegian capital, and kept the passengers hostage in a remote part of Oslo airport.

The hijacker, who fellow passengers said drank large amounts of beer during the flight, drew a pistol and threatened a stewardess on the plane, demanding to see senior Norwegian politicians.

Police declined to identify the man but said he had convictions on offences for violence, was unemployed, and felt alienated from society.

The hijacker released all the passengers, but kept the five-strong crew aboard the plane until he surrendered.

Norwegian anti-terrorist police were considering storming the airliner when the hijacker gave up, airport officials said.

Police described the hijacker as a "drunken ex-convict with a grudge against Norwegian authorities."

After the release of the passengers, the hijacker kept two pilots and three stewardesses hostage and asked them to give him cigarettes and beer, police said.

An hour later he surrendered his gun to police officer in exchange for more beer, police said.

Norwegian Prime Minister Kaare Willoch told journalists after the hijacking that the Oslo government would consider introducing security checks on all internal flights.

No security checks operate on domestic flights, although large airliners are used to cover the long distances between arctic northern Norway and Oslo.

Christian Democrats appear set to win Italian presidency

ROME (AP)— Recovering soundly from years of political decline, Italy's Christian Democrats appear to be closing in on their goal of recapturing the presidential palace.

Both Socialists and Communists indicated support for the idea of a Christian Democrat to replace Socialist President Sandro Pertini in Monday's election in parliament.

Socialist Premier Bettino Craxi, the steward of the ruling five-party coalition government, announced "an agreement in principle" with his party to back a Christian Democrat in the parliamentary voting.

Emerging from a long list of possible contenders as the pre-election favourite was Christian Democrat Francesco Cossiga, senate president since 1983 and a two-time premier.

Second-ranking Socialist Claudio Martelli, meanwhile, said his party was prepared to vote for Mr. Cossiga on the first ballot, as did the Social Democrats and Liberals, two other coalition members. The fifth member of the coalition — the Republican Party — was expected to follow suit.

Defence Minister and Republican Party Secretary Giovanni Spadolini, noting Friday that Christian Democrats were optimistic one of their number would become head of state, stated: "That is a shared optimism."

The opposition Communists, whose political fortunes took a turn for the worse as the Christian Democrats emerged as Italy's most powerful party in recent local elections, also indicated they would not go against the tide.

In Italy, the premier and his cabinet hold the true executive power. The president, in addition to performing ceremonial duties, can dissolve the legislature and designate a new premier.

A total of 1,011 senators, deputies and representatives from Italy's 20 regions will vote for president.

A candidate can win on any of the first three rounds of voting with a two-thirds majority. From the fourth ballot on, only a simple majority is needed to win election.

Voting continues until a candidate collects the required majority. It took Mr. Pertini 10 days and 16 ballots to win office in presidential voting seven years ago.

40-year-old Mengele hunt ends

SAO PAULO, Brazil (R) — The 40-year hunt for Josef Mengele has apparently ended after Israeli, U.S. and Brazilian experts declared that remains dug up near here are those of the Nazi war criminal.

"There is absolutely no doubt it is him," U.S. forensic scientist Dr. Lowell Levine told reporters Friday.

The key to identifying the bones exhumed two weeks ago was a gap in the teeth which matched perfectly with Mengele's Waffen SS records, Dr. Levine said.

The forensic team's verdict confirmed an assertion by Mengele's son Rolf that his father drowned in the sea near Sao Paulo on Feb. 7, 1979.

Accepting the team's findings, the U.S. government on Friday called off its hunt for the war criminal.

Israeli police officer Menachem Russek, who came to Brazil to help establish the identity of the remains, said he accepted the conclusion.

Brazilian forensic expert Daniel Munhoz said: "It is our opinion from the scientific evidence that it is Mengele it is highly improbable that another person would have such an amount of similarities and no differences."

Police were led to the grave by an Austrian couple, Wolfram and Liselotte Bossert, who said they had known Mengele for about nine years.

They gave police a Paraguayan identity card in the name of Jose Mengele as well as photographs and examples of his handwriting.

The evidence led Sao Paulo federal police chief Romeu Tuma to say soon after the remains were unearthed that he was 90 per cent certain they were Mengele's.

Rolf Mengele, who said the family had kept the death secret to protect people who had sheltered the Nazi fugitive, told reporters his father fled to Argentina after the war.

Mengele obtained Paraguayan citizenship in 1959 and left Argentina permanently after Israeli agents kidnapped fellow war criminal Adolf Eichmann from Buenos Aires in 1960.

Paraguay rescinded Mengele's citizenship in 1979 and repeatedly denied allegations by Nazi hunters that the war criminal was the "angel of death" was still in the country.

Brazilian police questioned the Bosserts after being tipped that a member of the Mengele family firm in West Germany claimed to have sent money to the fugitive.

The Bosserts said they had been introduced to Mengele by a fellow Austrian, Wolfgang Gerhard, under whose name he was buried.

Mengele also had a Brazilian identity card in Gerhard's name The real Gerhard died in Austria six months before Mengele apparently drowned at the age of 68.

Nazi hunters initially suggested the Bosserts' story was part of an elaborate cover-up to protect Mengele, accused of performing grisly experiments on children at Auschwitz concentration camp and involvement in the murder of 400,000 people, during World War II.

Man shoots mother near Shultz' office

WASHINGTON (AP) — A man carrying a folded rifle and a knife eluded heavy security at the U.S. State Department on Friday and killed a woman employee and himself on the seventh floor, about 30 metres down the hall from Secretary of State George Shultz's offices, police said.

Mr. Shultz was working in his office when the shootings occurred. It was the violent climax of what District of Columbia police said was a domestic quarrel involving a mother and son.

Neither local police nor State Department officials could offer an immediate explanation how the gunman could breach the department's strict security measures, including metal detectors at every public entrance to the building, and go apparently unchallenged to the same floor where Mr. Shultz's suite is situated.

"The police information to this point indicates that it was a family matter," said State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb. "The incident in no way relates to any official business of the State Department or any of its officials."

"At no time was there a threat to the security of the State Department or any other senior officials of the department," Mr. Kalb said. "This was not a terrorist incident."

Police later identified the victims as State Department employee Carole Doster, 44, of suburban Alexandria, Virginia, and her son, Edward Steven Doster, 20, also of Alexandria.

Last October, following bomb attacks on U.S. embassies abroad, the State Department installed barricades at garage entrances which can be activated in seconds to stop a six-ton vehicle in its tracks. Much of the headquarters building also is ringed with heavy concrete barricades intended to prevent vehicles from getting close to exterior walls.

Cupboard-dwelling pensioner gets popular support

PARIS (R) — A 65-year-old pensioner who has lived in a tiny broom cupboard in a Paris apartment block for five years has won the sympathy of his better-housed neighbours. But far from searching for a more comfortable home, both Antoine Ortega and his supporters want him to stay where he is, surrounded by his clothes and possessions in the minute dwelling. Ortega, who exists on a small army pension from his World War II service and what he can make from selling ship models made of matches, said he is firmly refusing all attempts by the building's owners to get him out and local officials to rehouse him in a home. "Those are for sick people and there's nothing wrong with me. I'd sooner be a vagabond," he told reporters. Residents of the building have organised a petition backing Ortega. The building's owners say he is a squatter.

Soviet gallery's treasured painting reportedly vandalised

MOSCOW (R) — One of the most treasured works in Leningrad's celebrated Hermitage Museum, Rembrandt's "Danae", has been seriously vandalised, according to informed sources in the city. Quoting information published in a local newspaper, they told Reuters by telephone it was not clear how the painting was damaged but a man had been detained in connection with the incident last Saturday. The damage was described as serious.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

1984 Tribune Media Services, Inc

THE TALE OF THE KNAVE OF CLUBS

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

Neither vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♠ K 4 2
♥ J 9 3
♦ J 5 4
♣ K J 8 6

WEST
♠ Q J 9 5 2
♥ 8 6 5
♦ A K 6
♣ 8 2

EAST
♠ 10 6
♥ 4 2
♦ Q 10 8 7
♣ Q 10 5 4 3

SOUTH
♠ A 8 7
♥ A K Q 10 7
♦ 9 3 2
♣ A 7

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♥
1 ♠	2 ♥	Pass	4 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

Opening lead: King of ♦.

The Knave of Clubs was talking strike. It was his contention that the knaves were being discriminated against. About the only task they were given was the simple finesse, while the classic plays were awarded to the rest of the court cards.

The Knave of Clubs, his dander rising, would have none of this. "The finesse is a thing of beauty and a joy forever," he averred. "I'm not talking about those everyday situations where you have the ace-queen in one hand and you simply lead toward that hand and hope the king is in the right place. I am thinking more of those delicate situations where the finesse might not even be obvious. They occur at the most unlikely times.

"Why, just the other day I was involved in one such case. We were playing rubber bridge at the club, and our side was soon in four hearts despite some competition. West led the king of diamonds and, in response to an enthusiastic signal from his partner, continued with the ace of diamonds and another. East won the third round with the queen and shifted to the ten of spades.

"Now most of you would think the success or failure of the hand hinged on a simple finesse. I would be the hook, and on the location of the queen this hand would stand or fall. Not so — the location of the queen was obvious!

"In first seat, not vulnerable, West had passed and he had already shown up with the ace-king of diamonds. The bidding and play suggested strongly that he had five spades headed by the queen-jack. Had he held the queen of clubs as well, he would almost surely have opened the bidding.

"Since the finesse was due to fail, there was no point to taking it. Our declarer unhesitatingly found the best line. He won the ace of spades, drew three rounds of trumps ending on the board, and led me!

"East covered, declarer won the ace, then continued with a club to the king. When West produced the nine, the desired position had been reached. The eight-six of clubs were equal with the ten. The eight was led for a ruffing finesse. East covered and declarer ruffed. He got back to dummy with the king of spades, and the six of clubs provided a parking place for the losing spade.

"When you first looked at this hand, would you have thought that declarer would take two finesses in the club suit?"

Ohio police call off search for 'cult victims'

TOLEDO, Ohio (R) — Police have suspended a search for suspected human sacrifice victims of devil worship after two days of digging unearthed only turtle eggs, animal bones and occult artifacts, including a headless doll.

"We know there was a cult here," said Lucas County Sheriff James Telb, who had speculated that 50 to 60 people, mostly children, might have been sacrificed in Satan worship.

"I think our information was good. It may just be that we weren't able to find what's out there," he said Friday announcing the search for human remains was being suspended.

However, he said the investigation would continue although there might be no more digging in the 16-hectare area 30 kilometres south of Toledo.

Sheriff Telb had said informants told him a devil-worshipping cult operated in the area for 15 years using a calendar which may have called for as many as five human sacrifices a year.

The Sheriff told reporters the investigation uncovered definite evidence that a Satanic cult had been operating among abandoned farmhouses in a weed-choked wooded area settled more than a century ago by ex-slaves after the U.S. civil war.

Friday's digging at what were identified as likely grave sites turned up only some turtle eggs and a few animal bones. Another search area turned out to be a groundhog hole.

Sheriff Telb displayed apparent occult artifacts including three knives, two of which appeared ceremonial while the third might have been a paint-smeared bread knife.

Thye also found seven small jars of ritual body paint; a plaster figurine of the head of Jesus Christ; a stocking with a rusted metal chain woven into the top; a headless doll with a five-sided charm on a wrist; and parts of two other dolls.

Police, aided by an archeologist, also found a piece of tin bearing an inscription written backwards and several posts with ligatures that could have been used for binding people.

Sheriff Telb said the investigation was successful because of the publicity it generated. The attention may have prevented a human sacrifice which had been set for the summer solstice this weekend, he said.

But on the key question of whether he could prove that anyone actually died in the name of Satan, Sheriff Telb said: "maybe there may never be any bodies found."

هكذا صنع الأصل